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THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Governor Seymour at the Great McClellan Mass Meeting at Philadelphia, Wednesday Evening, October 5.

The Keystone Club, of Philadelphia, held one of its regular meetings on Wednesday evening last. The gathering is said to have been the largest in the history of the city. Governor Seymour addressed the assembled multitude in the speech published below. It is probably one of the noblest efforts of that distinguished man:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am suffering great pain from illness, and therefore must crave your indulgence while I attempt to speak to you with regard to the great issues which at this time agitate the minds of the American people. I stand before you to-night impressed with the magnitude of these issues. I stand before you an earnest man. I may hold mistaken views, but God knows I utter no word which is not prompted by the deep convictions of my judgment. (Cheers.) I do not stand here to-night in the spirit of intolerance, or to excite your passions or your prejudices against that portion of our fellow-citizens who do not agree with me in political sentiment. If I am honored by the presence of one of those who differ with me in regard to our duty at this time, I ask of him that for the moment, he will lay aside his prejudices and listen to me while I shall attempt to show him, with entire respect, why I believe that it is not in the power of this administration to save the Union, and that to place that administration in power for four years more, would be dangerous to the liberties of the Union. (Loud cheering.) I do not claim superior wisdom. I do not claim for the Democratic party unerring judgment. I do not ask our Republican friends to yield to me in any degree, but simply to listen to the wisdom of our fathers. I ask them to return to the paths they trod when our country was great and prosperous. (Applause.) I look upon public affairs from a peculiar stand point; one which gives me opportunities of seeing the waste of this terrible war in which we are engaged. The State of New-York, since the commencement of this war, has sent about three hundred and fifty thousand men to the field. We have contributed in our due proportion—as the state of Pennsylvania and other states in this confederacy have contributed their just quota to sustain the armies of the government in the contest in which it is engaged. You know that under the peculiar organizations of the state governments, the governors of the respective states have many opportunities of knowing of the progress of the war better than the administration at Washington. It has been my duty to commission the officers of the state of New-York. It has been my painful duty to give commissions to the young men of that state who have gone forth in the bloom, and beauty and pride of their manhood, alas, many of them never to return to their peaceful homes, and the embraces of their families. (Applause.) I have seen much of the waste of this terrible war, in sweeping our young men into early graves, or imposing upon our country unwonted taxation that, in various forms, have been imposed upon the country, to enable it to carry on the war to a successful issue. Standing then amid the new-made graves—the graves of hundreds and thousands of our strong and vigorous young men—the hope of our country—we should be recreant to our duty, false to liberty, and untrue to the memory of our fathers, if we did not call this administration to judgment, and demand of them an account of the blood and treasure that they have called for, and which has been so freely poured forth at their command. (Applause.)

Under the Constitution of the United States, it is not only our right but our duty to sit in judgment upon the policy of that administration. We are to do this, not in any spirit of passion or prejudice, but as it becomes men entrusted with the great liberties conferred upon us by the Constitution of the land. [Repeated cheers.]

This war has now been carried on for three years. This government has had placed at its disposal about two million five hundred thousand men. There has been no demand made upon the country for money that has not been responded to by all classes of citizens. I appeal to you, my Republican friends, if this is not true. While we have differed with you on questions of policy—while we have thought that this Administration was not conducting the war on right principles—I appeal to you in this hour of our country's danger to know whether we, as well as you, have not made a free response to the demands which our government has made upon us? (Applause.) I do not propose to go into any history of the war. I accept the fact that we are at war. I accept the fact that the country is now brought to the extreme verge of peril, and the questions to-night are not the questions of the past. We are not to ask ourselves what brought the war about. The question is how the country can preserve its existence and perpetuate its liberties? Draw the curtain over the past, and let us, in the spirit of true manhood, without reference to past differences, determine what we shall do to save the country. (Tremendous cheering.) We have given to this administration, as I have said, more than two millions of men. You know how promptly their demands have been met. You know that from time to time they have promised us decisive results, and you know how these expectations have been disappointed. (Cheers.) When this war was commenced the government relied upon two forces to produce submission to its authority. One was the force of the armies, and the second was the force of the policy of the government. Why have we continued the war for these four years without causing the South to submit to our arms? Is it because our people have not given to the government all the support it demanded? Has it been because our sons and brothers who have gone forth to the contest have been untrue and recreant in the hour of conflict? I repel the charge, if any man be found base enough to make it. (Great applause.) I admit that the war has been waged with varying fortunes. I admit that we have sustained disasters as well as gained victories, but I contend that never in the history of the world have a people responded to the call of a government as our people have responded to the call of this administration, and never has such heroism been displayed as has been displayed by our armies in the field. (Applause.) The administration has been gratified in every wish and war is not at an end, nor is peace restored. Has the army failed in its duty? Go to the swamps of Virginia, go to the sea-coast of South Carolina, go to the tropical fields of Louisiana, and you will find everywhere the graves of the American soldier. The soil of Virginia is become to us a sacred soil in a new and a terrible significance. (Cheers.)

At the beginning of the war, the administration said that, if we would give them seventy-five thousand men, they would put down resistance. You gave them seventy-five thousand men, and the resistance was not put down. I do not find fault with the administration for not accomplishing this with an inferior force, but I do insist that, when they assumed charge of the government of the country, they were bound to have known more of the resources of the South; they were bound to have known more of the character of our countrymen. (Great applause.) Do you remember that three or four years ago, it was unsafe for any man to stand up in this community and attempt to show the resources and strength of the South. These things were overlooked in the spirit of arrogance, and we were told that all this resistance could be crushed out with a little force, and if any one did not believe it he was disloyal to his country, and held treasonable views. [Laughter and applause.] Now, I say that our armies, after they were filled to their proper proportions, did accomplish all that was required of them. They said, close up the Mississippi river, seal up the ports of the South, and the rebellion will die of itself, (Laughter,) the South is not self-sustaining. The Mississippi river was closed. The ports of the South were sealed and the rebellion did not die. Then larger armies were needed, and the whole world was astonished at the call for six hundred thousand men. The cry was changed. They now said; open the Mississippi river, give us control of the great highway of the West, and it will bring peace and the submission of the South. Vicksburg was taken, (applause,) and the Mississippi was open for the transport of our armies and the munitions of war. There was no organized force in opposition to the Union west of the Mississippi river. Not only was Vicksburg captured, but the army of Pemberton was destroyed. West of the Mississippi river there was not an organized force of any respectable strength opposing the Union troops. Lee's army was defeated at Gettysburg. Following these victories the country gave the government six or seven hundred thousand men to add to the armies in the field; and more, the people, thinking that they could trust this administration, gave them also political power, so that they stood nine months ago not only a government at the head of the greatest armies ever known to history, but a government that, as the elections in the free states showed, was sustained by the people through the whole Union.

I believe that all, notwithstanding political views and political prejudices, will admit that our armies have done their work. We, in common with our Republican friends, have honored the names of Grant and Farragut, Sherman, Sheridan, and all the heroes of the war. We deny that their efforts have been unsuccessful, and the blame of continued war is not with our armies. The blame rests elsewhere. It is the administration which has failed to bring this war to a close. [Repeated and prolonged cheering.] I aver that the failure is only due to the policy of the administration. [Applause.] I aver that our armies have not only overcome the forces of armed resistance, but have done it while at every step they have been hindered by the action of the government at Washington. The lives of the people of the North have been cut off, and the progress of our armies at the South obstructed by measures of the administration, which have been most fatal to us in the prosecution of the war. (Loud applause.) I do not merely deal in argumentative speculations. I call your attention to what our armies have done. The army more than two years ago gave us possession of Louisiana and the great commercial port of New Orleans. For two years the administration has had its own way there. What has been the result of those two years of government? They have not tranquilized one foot of land. Every man knows that the civil, political, and business condition of that state is worse to-day than it was when the armies of our country handed it over to the control of the administration at Washington. [Loud applause.]

In order to determine how far the administration at Washington has availed itself of our victories, I call you to the condition of our country at the outset of this war and then to its condition to-day. Our armies, at an enormous expenditure of life and of treasure to you and to the people of every northern state, have battled courageously southward. But what has the administration done behind them? We have it from their own lips; it is set forth in their own edicts and their own orders—the orders which have been issued by the generals in the field with the sanction of the administration, that rebellious discontent has traveled northward as our armies have fought their way to the South. The state of Missouri remained in this Union of its own will; there was love enough there for the Union to put down resistance to the authority of the general government at the very outset. How is it to-day, after three years' of rule of the administration at Washington? You are compelled to make contributions in men and in money, to hold in the Union, by force, a state which originally was with us of its own will. Look at the condition of Kentucky, one of the most glorious states in the Union, which in former times gave us statesmen whose names we love to remember—the names of Clay and of Crittenden, and associated with the memory of Jackson. When armed resistance to the authority of the government first began, the people of Kentucky resolved to stand by us. They severed the ties of consanguinity; they broke away from the dearest associations of relationship; and you remember with what joy we hailed such men as Wickliffe, Guthrie, and Crittenden, who stood by the flag and Constitution of our land. But since the government at Washington has taken the control of that state in hand all has changed. The presence of armies there is now required, and those men who were with us at the outset now come here to tell you of the injury and insult to which they have been subjected. My friends, it would bring tears into the eyes of the strongest men in this audience if they could listen to the recitals of men like Wickliffe, Guthrie and others, when they tell of the insults and wrongs heaped, not upon men alone, but upon women, refined women. I ask, in God's name, in this land of ours, are men so lost to all sense of manhood, that they would tear the gentle sister and the loving wife from their homes, because they still cherish a love for one whom may be fighting under the flag of the South? Now, I care not how severely war may be waged against men; but I do protest in the name of all civilization, I do protest by the love we bear to our families, I do protest in the name of the most sacred relationship, that to punish a woman for an exhibition of true womanhood for clinging with love and tenderness even to the erring, is a mean tyranny unparalleled in history. (Great applause.) I met those men, a few days since, at Chicago. Their forms, their countenances, all about them bore the air of true nobility; and when they stated in the convention the wrongs and outrages to which they had been subjected by an ungrateful administration, an administration which clung to them like frightened children in the early hours of peril. It drew tears into every eye, and we felt there could be no hopes from an administration that could sink so far below the level of manhood as to heap such insult upon the people of Kentucky. What has the administration done for the Union in its management of that great state? But go a little farther eastward, to the state of Maryland. It is perhaps doubtful what course that state would have taken if left free to act for itself. But, I ask you, if for the past three years the control of the government, in shaping its policy and its domestic relationships, has been of a character that tended to bring that state back to its allegiance? (Cries of "No, no.") You know it to be true that men of that state, who clung with patriotic devotion to the flag of their country, are to-day writhing under the injustice of this government and cursing it from their very hearts, because they have been thus trampled upon? ("That's so," and applause.) Within three days, a general who holds military control in that state, ordered the only paper there which had put up the name of George B. McClellan (tremendous and continued cheering) for the presidency to be suppressed. The people of Maryland were undertaking the discharge of a great and solemn duty when they entered into this presidential canvass. It is their right to criticise the action of this administration. What reason was given (and I invite your particular attention to it)—what reason was given for this action? If the paper had violated the laws, why not bring its proprietors into court? why not make some charge against them? But the order states that the commanding officer fears there will be popular violence. We are actually told that, within forty miles of the very capitol itself, under the shadow of the vast armies we have given to it, the administration cannot guarantee protection to citizens in the exercise of their chartered rights. When your delegates met at Chicago for the purpose of placing a presidential ticket in nomination, an order was issued by another general, (and it has not been disavowed,) that the people of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana—states that placed Mr. Lincoln in the presidential chair; that gave him overwhelming majorities—should not be permitted to purchase powder, shot, ammunition, or arms of any description. And thus you are told by another order that, as I said, while our armies are battling southward, rebellious discontent is traveling northward, until it has reached the lakes, and in three great states of this Union this administration has lost confidence in the people—aye, and the people have lost confidence in it. (Great applause.) I will not follow this subject further, but I implore each man within the sound of my voice to lay the map of our country before him, then to take the edicts of generals and the legislation of Congress, and see how far, by the showing of the administration and its friends, discontent has spread itself since the commencement of this war. Is it not then a gross wrong to the people of this country, and to the armies of the country, for them to point you to the battle-field, and tell you that there is but one way to restore the integrity of this government, and that by force, and force alone. They tell you this to divert your attention from the fact that they have not only signally failed to co-operate with the army, and to avail themselves of victories but have undone the work of the soldier, and made it impossible for themselves to restore the Union, whether we have victories or not. (Applause.)

I will assume that in the next thirty days the army of Lee is destroyed; that of Hood annihilated, and every form of organized opposition is driven out of the field, and then our Republican friends, who have looked forward hopefully to victories that were to bring us peace and Union, will see for the first time the full measure of the impolicy of the acts of the administration. For the first time they will see the dangerous position into which our country has drifted, amid the smoke and carnage of battle. These victories will only establish military governments at the South to be upheld at the expense of our hard-earned lives and treasure. They will bring no real peace if they only introduce a system of wild theories which will waste as war wastes; theories which will bring us to bankruptcy and ruin. The administration cannot give us Union or peace after victories. [Applause.] Men of Pennsylvania, I remember that in former years our country, under the policy of conservative men, increased from a people of three millions to a nation of thirty millions; that within the lifetime of one man it advanced from a feeble colonial existence into the full measure of one of the mightiest powers upon the face of the earth. I saw the husbandman cheerfully laboring, sure of the fruits of his toil. The light taxation that fell upon him was nothing; he could count his gain almost clear as he pondered how he would give some new comfort to his family, some new advantage of education or of social condition to his children. I saw cheerful labor in your workshops—the machinery, instinct with life, that seemed to perform the duties almost of animated men. I saw your streams leap forth in the morning from your hills, and glide away at evening into their rest, after turning the mechanism that gave wealth to your state. To-day, the weary laborer turns up the sod with the consciousness that the larger part of his product must go to pay the cost of the bloodshed and carnage. And he labors on with still less courage when he feels that, perhaps, the son that he has looked to as the companion of his labors hereafter, is to be torn from him for the purposes of war. When I enter your home I find that the mothers, the sisters and the wives go less cheerfully around to their daily duties; and when there is sadness by the fireside there is sadness and gloom throughout all the land. (Great applause.) How can we return again to our former condition—free and prosperous, the admiration and the envy of the world? Men tell you that victories will do it. Victories alone will not bring back these things. If we had had a wise, just, magnanimous administration, we have already won victories enough to have given us peace, prosperity, and national happiness. (Cheers.) It is only because the public mind has been occupied with the great drama of war; it is only because you have been watching with tearful anxiety your sons and brothers in the field that you have not seen the full measure of the evils which the policy of this administration has brought upon the country. If six months ago we had achieved complete military success, and the smoke of battle were now wafted away, there would not be found to-day one man in the land to stand up and say that it was wise or well to replace this administration in power. (Loud applause.) Let us then assume that we have gained victory and inquire if with victories this administration can restore peace to the land. (Applause.) In the first place, you have seen how it has been in these states that have been brought back to the Union, in the border states that never went out of the Union, and in those states which gave to the administration not only military and pecuniary support, but even political support. We have found that, precisely as we have given the administration political power, in the same ratio they have trod down our political rights. ("Good—good." Applause.) When the administration went beyond the effort to restore the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and said "we will drive the Southern people to desperation; we will unite them as one man in opposition to our armies; we will shed the blood of our people, and pile up on them onerous taxes in order that we may carry out a vindictive and revengeful policy of confiscation," they did not stop at this. There was no unconstitutional act passed in regard to the South, that was not accompanied by an unconstitutional invasion of the rights of the people of the North. (Cheers.) When they said to the South, "You shall not have the Union as it was," when they said, as the attorney-general of my own state said in this city a few days ago, "We do not want the Union as it was, but the Union as it ought to be," they also suspended the *habeas corpus* in the North. When they projected confiscation for the South, the courts, laws, and judiciary of the North were trampled under foot, your personal rights were not secure, and, for the first time our homes were liable to be invaded by the subordinates of the government. In Great Britain the humblest hut in the kingdom, although it may be open to the winds and rains of heaven, is to the occupant a castle impregnable even to the monarch, while in our country the meanest and most unworthy underling of power is licensed to break within the sacred precincts of our homes. But look further. As I said, armed opposition is driven from the field in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and parts of Louisiana. And yet this portion of country already conquered requires more troops to hold it under military rule than are demanded for our armies to fight the embattled forces of the confederacy. If you will make the computation for yourselves, from the proportion of troops required to hold these states, you will find that more men will be needed to keep the South in subjection to the arbitrary projects of the administration than are required to drive the armies of rebellion from the field. The peace you are promised is no peace, but is a condition which will perpetuate and make enduring all the worst features of this war. They have passed an act of confiscation. They say to the people of the South, When we have conquered you, we will take from you your homes and your property, and drive you out without shelter in the world. This cannot be called a war measure, because the property of a people cannot be confiscated until you can lay your hands on it; (Laughter); it is not a measure to help our armies for the threat of confiscation renders the resistance to them more determined and desperate. But it may be said, when we achieve victories, then we intend to be lenient. But if you intend to be lenient after victory, why did you pass these laws to hinder victory? (Applause.) But they have done more. They have said, We will mould their institutions; we will place them under a military government. Mr. Sumner would reduce the Southern states to the condition of colonies; but Mr. Lincoln says they shall be admitted back as states when one-tenth of the population shall ask it, and this one-tenth shall govern, control, and represent the state. But if only one-tenth of the people are willing to come back, who is to hold the other nine-tenths in subjugation? (Great laughter and cheering.) At whose expense is it to be done? My friends of Pennsylvania, if you want to govern Georgia, if you want to enable one-tenth of its people to exercise this extraordinary power over the other nine-tenths, you must pay for the privilege, you must give up your sons to the work. You must give them up to die of lingering diseases, sickening and sad, far away from their homes, without even the poor privilege which they now have, of knowing that they die upon the battlefield for the flag of their country. Every intelligent officer of our army will tell you that the waste of life is not so great during the most active service as in periods of inaction, when the men are herding together in the camps, when the mind becomes stagnant, and the system becomes peculiarly susceptible to disease. Then it is that the work of death goes swiftly on. Are you willing, men of Pennsylvania, to give up your sons to the slow, lingering death of southern camps—is God's name, for what? To inaugurate this monstrous government of one-tenth, in violation of all the principles of American liberty; to allow the administration this precedent, dangerous to yourselves, that it is wise and right to maintain a military subjection at this enormous cost of blood and treasure. If this policy prevails, you are to have a series of drafts upon your population; you are to have increased burdens of taxation thrown upon your labor; you are to have a perpetuation of that maxim which men are not ashamed to put forth, that monstrous libel upon our institutions; that in times of war there are no rights which the head of your government is bound to respect. Read the Declaration of Independence; read your Constitution. When were those great principles of public liberty and private security established? Where was it that you had worked out for you the guarantees that were afterward engraved in the Constitution, that your rights of conscience should not be interfered with; that you should have freedom of speech; that no man should lay his hand upon your person unless he did so by the sacred authority of the law; that your home, though it might be the humblest in the land, yet all blessed as the shrine of domestic love and affection, should be to you a tower of strength, secure and inviolable. How were these great guarantees obtained? They were won by your fathers upon the battle-field. (Loud cheers.) War does not extinguish liberty. We fought our war of the Revolution to win, preserve, and perpetuate liberty. (Loud cheers.) War does not suspend the rights of men; and he who dares to say that Abraham Lincoln, at the head of his enormous armies, may rightfully do what George Washington would not do in the darkest hour of the Revolution, does not know what constitutional liberty is. (Tremendous applause.) The Union cannot be restored under this policy. It is not possible to hold that vast extent of country with its peculiarity of climate and condition in military subjection. It is claimed by our Republican friends that these are war measures, but that when the victories are gained, the government will be magnanimous. I hope this may be true; but what has been the teachings of the past? Is it not true my Republican hearers, that after the news of some signal victory won at the common cost of all the citizens of the Northern states, you display towards those who differ from you, an arrogance that you did not display the day before? Has the policy of the government been made magnanimous, national, and patriotic by victory? I point you to the legislation of last winter, after the wonderful successes of our armies. If you had visited Washington you would have found thirty thousand men lying in your hospitals. Day after day the dead were borne forth to be deposited in their graves, and your hearts would have sickened at the sight of pain and of death. Then if you had left the hospital with its rude and humble appointments, after having seen the devotion of these suffering men, whose eyes, perchance, amidst their deepest agony or in their dying hours would light up at the sight of their country's flag, after having been impressed with their virtue, their courage, and their patriotism; if you had passed to the Capitol and walked through its gilded halls, adorned with all that art and riches could place there, with every emblem that told of our former greatness and liberty, and listened to the representatives of the people assembled there, you would have heard with astonished ears that in this hour of victory they were pouring forth the language of bitterness, vindictiveness, and strife. Has this government been made magnanimous, just, or generous by victories? ["No, no!" Cheers.] I appeal to you again, my Republican friend, if it is not true that in your daily walks of life you have manifested the same courtesy and consideration toward those who disagreed with you in matters of judgment in the hour of victory, that you did when, in the darkest hour of the republic, you cried, "Let us lay aside all differences of opinion, and rally once more around the flag of our country." (Loud cheering.) Read over the acts of vindictive legislation passed in the last three years; acts of confiscation, acts of punishment, acts of expatriation, acts sanctioning the violation of your most sacred rights and liberties, and say whether the history of the past gives you a right to hope for wisdom and magnanimity in the future? These acts must be repealed before the country can be united and tranquilized. The administration must say to the people of the South: "Come back again and enjoy with us constitutional liberty; for if it is denied to you, in the end it will be denied to us. Let us forget the immediate past and go back to the story of the Revolution. Our flag would not be complete, the glorious category of the states of this Union would be imperfect if we were to strike out the homes of Marion or Sumter, the grave of Jackson, and the birthplace of so many men associated with our history." If they tell you they will repeal these acts, they tell you they intend to do what they should have done a year ago. But they cannot and will not repeal these laws. I would not say one unkind word of the President of these United States. I would speak of him respectfully as the head of the government. But neither Mr. Lincoln or his cabinet have now control over national affairs. I believe most sincerely that if it was in the power of Abraham Lincoln and the members of his cabinet to undo the past, they would cheerfully wipe it out. I believe if they were able to resume again their private stations and felt themselves safe from an injured, outraged, and deceived community, if they felt that the laws they had violated would not be used against them, they would with joy leave the places of power, and give the government into other hands. Why was Mr. Lincoln nominated at Baltimore, against the judgment of three-fourths of his own party; against the judgment of almost all the Republican members of the Senate. They were opposed to the nomination of any man who had identified himself with illegal arrests, and with violations of constitutional law. I ask you this question, my Republican friends, and I ask it with all respect and sincerity. God knows my heart, that in this sad moment I cherish no resentments. I wish for nothing but the good of my country, and the salvation of its liberties. (Tremendous outbursts of applause. The chairman proposed three cheers for Governor Seymour, and the audience rose *en masse* and gave them, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and with the wildest enthusiasm.) In their private conversations they freely acknowledged that they preferred some other man than Mr. Lincoln. It was natural, of course, that those who held place under him should desire his nomination. But the one great operating cause that produced his nomination was this, that there were men in the army and others surrounding him who did not dare to let him go into private life, who did not dare to be brought back under the jurisdiction of the laws of the land the judgment of their peers. (Cheers.) The nomination was made because men who had enriched themselves by unworthy means from the treasury of the country feared to be brought to that account to which they will be brought when our government is restored and our Union re-instated. (Cheers.) Mr. Lincoln and his administration will not repeal the law that denies you any remedy against wrongs done by them to your person or property, because they know that to do this is to bring themselves to judgment. They will not pursue a course that will give us a restored Union, because a restored Union reinstates the authority of law, and there would be an investigation of the frauds and failures that, in an unusual degree, have marked the conduct of affairs during the last three and a half years. I do not mean to say that the administration is to be condemned because under circumstances so unusual as those which have existed during this war, bad men have taken advantage of the confusion in affairs to do acts of wrong, but I do complain that when these wrongs are done the government deliberately passes laws that protect the doer and, thus makes wrong-doing its own act. Moreover, in an election like this, when the government is spending such an enormous amount of money, and the liability to peculation is so great, the administration, that will say to contractors, as has been openly said in circulars, "You have had a good contract, out of which you have made money and we expect you to assist to replace us in power," renders itself a partner in fraud and corruption. The contractor will say to this government "You shall not make a peace that shall put an end to all my profits. You called upon me to give my money, in violation of the laws of the land, to put you in power; you called upon me to do that which every great man has said is subversive of constitutional liberty and good order, and now, when you have gained your share of the triumph you shall not turn around and cheat me of my share of the spoils." (Laughter and applause.) Has the administration under these circumstances the power to stop this plunder and this drain upon the people of the country? They cannot do it; they have placed themselves in the power of men who can bring them before a grand jury and punish them as criminals for their acts. They cannot retrace their steps. It is impossible for them to restore the Union and bring back the South to her former fraternal relationship without saying that all they have done for the last three years' has been wrong. Suppose there is a victory, and you call upon Mr. Lincoln to give us again peace, prosperity, and national happiness, to do the work of pacification, by assuring the people of the South that if they return they shall have again at least the security of their homes. Mr. Lincoln lifts his manacled hand and says: "I cannot; there is the confiscation law, which I must obey." We beg him that at least he will allow them to live under their own state governments, so that we may be relieved of the taxation necessary to maintain a military government. Again, Mr. Lincoln lifts a manacled hand and says, "I cannot; there is my proclamation; I stand before the country shackled by proclamations and shackled by acts of Congress, I can do nothing to pacify the South." He is powerless unless he can induce Congress to undo all that it has done; he cannot disregard the wishes of those who have become his masters—for one man makes another his master when he enters into an arrangement with him that will not bear the inspection of the world, or the investigation of the laws of the land. (Loud cheering.) The Democratic party can restore the Union, and I believe it will. (Great applause.) If that is true, then I appeal to my Republican friends if they are not bound to give the government into our hands. Will any man say that we engage in this contest for political triumph? What is a political triumph? I stand before you to-night, a candidate in my own state for an honorable office. (Cheers.) What matters it if politics alone were to be considered, whether I am elected or beaten? A few brief years and I shall pass away and slumber in the grave. (Voice: "God bless you.") In a little time, we, with all our passions, our hopes, and our fears, shall be no more. No; the issues in this contest are the destiny of our country, the liberty of our land, the preservation of the Constitution, the Union of the states. We do not battle for constitutional law and for personal rights for ourselves alone. A change of parties may, perhaps, make you, my Republican friends, the objects of wrong under the precedents that you yourselves have established; but we battle for your rights as well as for ours. There is no man living who values the good opinion of others more than I do; but when the Democratic party comes into power, if any men in this land see fit, in the most public place, to stand up and denounce me as all that is bad and base, I pledge myself here I will battle for his right to do so at the cost of my life. (Tremendous and continued cheering.) I wish that all could feel as I do on matters of religion—that they should love the gospel of peace and good will, that they would speak kindly even of the erring, and that Christian love and charity should abound in all the relations of life; but if there be those who would convert the temples of God into arenas for fierce, vindictive, partisan demonstration, I will stand in front of their porch and defend to the utmost their right to do so. We battle not for a party, but for all. In ordinary political elections the interests of the party may be a sufficient object, but now there is too much at stake. I therefore aver that when our Republican friends say to you and to me: "You sympathize with the South; you have kindly feelings for the South." They only say, "You can make peace with the South better than we." When they charge that we had ancient affiliations and cordial relations with the South, and that we desire the political help of the South, they only give another reason why we should be permitted to avail ourselves of these peculiar advantages to bring back our Union. (Laughter and cheers.) Is it not monstrous that the charges brought in the self-same breath—first, that we desire a separation of the Union, and next that all our interests and sympathies are in favor of the restoration of the Union? They, on the other hand, have a political motive against restoring the Union. If this is true, they ought to give up the work to us. They ought to say to us, "You have supported us for four long years; you have given us three millions of men and three thousand millions of treasure; you have burdened your states with taxation, and loaded down your municipalities; your homes have been deprived of many comforts; more than all, you have given up your loved ones to die, and sad vacancies are left by the fireside. We have tried our policy for four years; we have failed to restore peace and to bring back the Union, and now, in common fairness, you should be allowed to try the effect of your policy." We are not parties to their vindictive legislation. Let me tell you of this Confiscation act. Before you can confiscate property you have got to get it. After wasting men and arms you will find that those who fight for their homes are the men who fight on and fight ever. (Applause.) And when you have got the property it will be in a desolated country, and its value will be destroyed. But in attempting to confiscate the property of the Southern people, the administration have in fact confiscated yours by the increase of taxation which their policy threw upon you. It is dangerous for a government to have more power than it can exercise wisely and well. Our fathers wished to avoid this danger. They did not fear for the rights of the states, for these cannot be trampled out of existence. The armed heel of military power may tread upon them for a day, but in the end they will rise again in their might and integrity. But our fathers said, "If we give this central government power which it cannot exercise judiciously, it will become odious to the people. They were called upon to form a government for a vast extent of country. They said, "If we have a king, he cannot know the peculiar wants of the people in the middle of Pennsylvania or in the middle of New-York. He lacks the intimate knowledge of those localities necessary to one who is to legislate upon their affairs."

With an aristocracy the same difficulty would arise. They hit upon the common sense idea which you all act upon in your daily life. There is no man in the community who is efficient at all trades and professions. There are lawyers, doctors and clergymen. If you desire a lawyer you go to a person especially learned in that profession. You say he may not be a very honest man, but he understands law thoroughly. (Laughter.) Your family is sick—you do not go again to the lawyer but to a doctor. He may know nothing of law but he is an excellent physician. One man, or one set of men, cannot govern this country. There must be men of skill in all departments, in all localities, to do their separate work. The people of Schuylkill county, in Pennsylvania, or of Oneida county, in New-York, from which I come, may not be the best people in the world, but they know a great deal better than anybody else what schools they want, and who they prefer for justice of the peace and for constable. The people of Virginia and Pennsylvania have different interests. The people of Pennsylvania cannot legislate for Virginia, but Virginia can legislate better for herself than any one can for her. And so our fathers said, We will only allow the federal government to do that which it cannot do amiss; to do that which it can do better than any one else. It shall represent our national power and dignity; it shall maintain our foreign affairs and treaties. That is the principle upon which our government is founded; that each section shall legislate on those subjects that particularly concern them. Now, the administration calls upon you, men of Pennsylvania to legislate for the people of Georgia, at your own cost in blood and money. We cannot trample upon the rights of the people of another state without trampling upon our own as well. The attempt to gain power by a large jurisdiction and centralization, will result always in weakness. A year ago a person came to me to ask my opinion about the draft; I said it was contrary to the genius of our institutions; that it was the habit of the people to come together in school districts, and make their voluntary contributions, and then in towns, and next in counties; and these little contributions at last swelled up the vast quotas of the states, and made the mightiest army that the world had seen, until the government itself said, we can take no more, and rejected these offerings. I told them if they passed the conscription act it would prove to be a confiscation act against the North. The act was passed. It produced resistance, and the country shrank away from it by coming forward and giving large bounties. It fell heavily upon the homes of the poor. It proved the most expensive and burdensome method that could have been adopted of obtaining troops. And so, my friends of the Loyal League, a band was laid upon your property in the form of bounties; and while you talk of confiscating the property of the people of the South and prolonged the war for that purpose, and united the opposition in the South, you crushed out the life of the North. A selfish, narrow, and vindictive legislation reaches your own homes, for you have departed from the wisdom of your fathers and the principles of the Constitution. We must go back to these. We must teach every man in the land that his person is sacred, and he will love the laws that protect him. We must teach the poorest citizen that his home is secured against any power of the state, and he will love the government that throws its shelter around his loved ones. We must teach him that the law and Constitution protect the right of conscience. What has brought here the millions of men who of later years have crossed the ocean? They have come here to enjoy not only the privileges which Almighty God has given to us, in our vast extended fertile plains, in our wide scope of territory, but they knew our government gave freedom of conscience, freedom of home, and freedom of manhood. If we speak of dangers in the future, we do not allude to the conflict of party. There is no danger that one party will array itself against another. But when you have destroyed the finances of the country, when you have vitiated its currency, when you have deranged profitable business so that the merchants dare not go on, and the manufacturer thinks it unsafe for him to continue his operations because of the uncertainty of the future, when the comforts of life become so costly as to be beyond the reach of men in ordinary circumstances, then you will discover that there is danger not of a conflict of parties, but that men of all parties, suffering and injured, Republican more than Democrat, because more deceived, will turn upon this administration, and endanger the security and peace of the society in which we live. Is it safe, my Republican friends, for you to go on prolonging this war for the sake of vindictive legislation? The war between France and England and Russia was settled when France and England had gained for less advantage than we have gained in this contest.

The men who were drafted this year under the five hundred thousand call have but one year to serve. The three years' men who were taken into the army in 1862 will go out of the service next year. Their terms begin to expire in the spring. In nine months the army will need the largest additions that have been made to it at any one time. As the administration shrank from calling for more three-years men just before an election, the places to be vacated by the one-year men must be provided to be filled in nine months, and thus it is reasonable to believe that the largest draft that has yet been made will be ordered at the beginning of the year 1865. I do not speak unadvisedly, for the administration has intimated to me that they expect another draft. The state of New-York had furnished an excess of three years men, and I asked that, in making up the quota of New-York, one three years' man should be counted as equal to three one year's men. They said they could not do that, as they needed men immediately; but they provided that a three years' man should count as one man on this draft, as one man on the next draft, and as one man again on the third draft, and thus the matter would be equalized. So it appears from this that we are to have at least two drafts more. (Voice—"That's refreshing.") Every man knows that we must have this further draft. After war is ended, under the policy of this administration we shall be compelled to maintain large armies to hold the people of the South in subjection to carry out the Emancipation proclamation and the confiscation act.

I appeal to you to investigate these questions and ascertain what policy and what party are the most likely to restore Union and peace, and when you have decided what the right is, let no man deter you from doing it, whatever may be the consequences. I am full of hope this night. I believe that we are to triumph, and that once again the flag of our Union shall float over all this broad land. (Loud cheering.) The day will come again, when in the councils of our party as we call the roll of states, the Gulf of Mexico will send up a response to the voice that shall come from the borders of our great lakes; Georgia shall echo back to Maine, the Atlantic to the Pacific, and hereafter we shall go on governing our country by the voice and will of the free people of the states, and rendered wiser by the trials and sufferings through which they have passed. May the God of our Fathers—He who gave them wisdom to frame our Constitution and establish our Union, grant us the wisdom to retrace the steps which we have trod, to renew that Union, restore the supremacy of that Constitution, and begin once again our career of national greatness and national glory. [Long and continued cheering.]

A splendid hickory 110 feet in height, was raised last week in one of the principal towns in Genesee county, N. Y., under the following circumstances: When all was ready, the gentleman who had the management of the affair requested that men enough to raise the pole, who voted for Lincoln in 1860, but who would vote for "Little Mac" this year, would come forward, whereupon 78 men stepped out, and made short work of it by putting it up, stoing it by running up the glorious flag of "McClellan, Pendleton and Union," which the whole crowd greeted with "three times three."

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The Campaign World.

The Campaign World will be published at the following rates:

Ten copies, to one address	$4.00
Twenty copies, to one address	5.00
Fifty copies, to one address	10.00
One hundred copies, to one address	18.00

In answer to constant inquiries respecting the terms, &c., of the Campaign World, we have prepared the following, which will cover nearly every case which may arise:

1. We cannot, in any case, depart from the price stated in the prospectus.

2. Packages must in all cases be sent to one address. It is useless to send us names, except of one person to whom the package is to go.

3. We do not take single subscribers.

4. Persons ordering a club of ten, twenty, fifty, or one hundred, may make additions at same rate in numbers not less than ten at a time.

5. We do not send extra copies to the getter-up of the club. We work for nothing in this matter, and we expect some live Democrat at each post-office will be found willing to do the same for the cause.

6. The postage to each subscriber will be, for the term, five cents, if paid in advance. Postmasters are required by law (act of 1860) to deliver papers to names furnished, if the postage is paid one quarter in advance. In many cases it may be better to distribute them outside, but the postmaster must do it if the names are furnished him and a quarter's postage paid.

The large edition which we are called upon to print, and the necessity for dispatch in forwarding, compel us to simplify the operation and to avoid all extra book-keeping and other clerical work. The campaign is short, the work to be done immense, and we ask the co-operation of every friend of the cause.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC DOCUMENTS.

The following list of documents has been issued by the Central Executive Campaign Committee. Democratic editors are requested to give publicity to this announcement, and the friends of the cause are requested to collect funds and forward to supply their localities with such as they require:

No.		Per 100.
1.	*McClellan's Letter of Acceptance, and Lincoln's "To Whom it may Concern,"*	$1.00
2.	*Judge George F. Comstock's Brooklyn Speech,*	2.00
3.	*McClellan's Report,*	12.00
4.	*Hulbert's Life of McClellan,*	6.00
4½.	*West Point Oration of McClellan,*	1.00
5.	*Ketchum's Review,*	10.00
6.	*Speech of Gov. Parker, of N. J.,*	1.00
7.	*Geo. T. Curtis's Speech at Albany*	1.00
8.	*Speech of Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Pa.,*	3.00
9.	*Robt. C. Winthrop's Speech at New-York,*	1.00
10.	*Geo. T. Curtis's Speech at Philadelphia,*	2.00
11.	*Miscegenation Indorsed by Republicans,*	1.00
12.	*Lincoln's Treatment of Grant and of McClellan Compared*	1.00
13.	*Mr. Lincoln's Arbitrary Arrests*	3.00
14.	*Corruption and Fraud of Lincoln's Administration*	1.00
15.	*McClellan's Harrison Bar Letter*	1.00
16.	*General Nagle's Letter. The Anti-McClellan Plot Revealed,*	1.00
18.	*Republican Opinions about Lincoln*	2.00

CYRUS MASON, Sec., 13 Park Row. MANTON MARBLE, Chairman, World Office.

For Sale at 13 Park Row, and at all Democratic Newspaper offices.

McClellan's Platform and Lincoln's Platform.

We have published together General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance and Lincoln's "To Whom it may Concern" letter. Let our friends send them broadcast over the whole North in company. The Union at all hazards versus a war for abolition. On the same document we have printed The World's *campaign song, No. 1, "Mac my Darling," and the Tribune's "Tear Down the Flaunting Lie," and citations from Mr. McClellan's record compared with citations from Mr. Lincoln's record. The consistency and the patriotism of the one contrasted with the perjuries and the abolitionism of the other. Democratic loyalty versus Republican loyalty. Watchwords for Patriots. Campaign mottoes. Price $1 per 100.*

The above documents can be had in small quantities at the counter of The World *office, 35 Park Row.*

German Campaign Edition of The World.

The first number of the German campaign edition of The World *has been issued, and is now for sale at this office.*

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.

The Arbitrary Arrests of President Lincoln.

Taxation in the New-York Custom-House for Electioneering Purposes.

Republican Fallacies.

Republican Platform.

Lincoln's "To all whom it may Concern" Policy.

A Nut for Abolition Farmers to Crack.

The way Massachusetts gets Volunteers.

Prospects of the Election in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Mr. Lincoln's Opinion of General McClellan.

The Worst Candidate.

The Germans and Mr. Lincoln.

Secret History of the Peninsular Campaign.

Is Mr. Lincoln Honest?

How the Lincoln National Committee Collects Money.

The German Fremont Men cannot go for Old Abe.

Lincoln Sketched by Hon. G. D. Curtis.

The Atrocities of Military Rule in Western Kentucky.

Lincoln or McClellan?

Ex-President Fillmore for McClellan.

The Soldiers for McClellan.

General Sigel won't Stump for Old Abe.

What People Say and Think.

The Party Despotism of the Lincolnites, &c., &c., &c.

The Attention of Democratic Committees and Clubs is called to this edition of the German Campaign World. Orders to be sent to 35 Park Row. *25 copies for $1.*

The second number, containing some of the best campaign documents ever issued, will be ready on Wednesday, October 12.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND—THE VICTORIOUS ADVANCE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Watchman, what of the night? Its signs are all of promise! Wherever an honest citizen, loyal to the Union and the Constitution, is working for the triumph of sound principles, and for the salvation of the Republic, by the election of a President determined to preserve the Union by obedience to the Constitution, let him take heart and hope in his labor. Great is the power arrayed against us—a national treasury controlled by unscrupulous partisans, an army of office-holders banded together by the cohesive force of the public spoils, all that fraud and corruption can bring and keep together of the worst elements in the state—with these we are doing battle. But wherever the issue has yet been joined, victory is with us; the hostile front wavers wherever it has yet been struck; the columns of Liberty and Law are everywhere advancing.

In Maine a Democratic gain of about two thousand votes attests the increasing vigor of the truth. And now in Connecticut, where, as in Maine also, every engine of official patronage and social despotism has been remorselessly set to work against us, town after town records the swelling majority of the people over the placemen, of the lovers of the Union over the fetish worshipers of abolition.

Of the fifty-five towns already heard from in Connecticut, thirty have been carried by the Democracy, and in all the others the Democratic vote has been largely increased over the vote of last spring, in many cases doubling upon that vote!

A cry of terror is going up from the astounded partisans of the administration in all quarters of the "land of steady habits."

The state has already repudiated Lincoln! In seven towns alone a Democratic gain of one thousand votes knolls the doom of the fanatics at Washington who have dared to forget that the administration exists for the nation, not the nation for the administration. Bridgeport, for several years overwhelmingly Republican, gives this year a Democratic majority of 117. Derby, on the largest vote ever polled there, gives a Democratic majority for the first time in fifteen years; Norwich gives a Democratic gain of 264 since last spring; Greenwich, a Democratic majority of 167; New London, a Democratic gain of 132; Meriden, a Democratic gain of 200.

"Everywhere," exclaims, in alarm, the Hartford *Press*, "the Democracy have shown a united and determined front." Wherever the Democracy thus move forward into battle they move forward to victory. From Maine to Pennsylvania, from Pennsylvania to the far West, they are forming thus to the old heroic music of the Union. All the memories, all the hopes of the republic are moving with them. While the abolition mandarins are wildly beating their gong in city club-houses, and screaming themselves hoarse to encourage the "noble army of contractors," the people are gathering far and wide through all the country to the rescue of the nation in November. All that we hear from Pennsylvania is as cheering as all that we see in Maine and in Connecticut. The tide that is lifting even New England from the strained and parting cables of abolition is setting in stronger and stronger every day throughout the Central States and the great West.

Close up the ranks, then, friends of liberty and of law! Yet a few weeks more of honest, gallant, manly effort—one final, overwhelming rally for McClellan and Pendleton, the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of all laws, and the victory is ours!

MR. LINCOLN'S PLOT TO DISFRANCHISE MARYLAND.

The Maryland Democratic Convention met last week with full delegations from every county in the state save two, formally and unanimously ratified the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton, chose a full electoral ticket for the November canvass, advised the Democratic voters of Maryland to waive their objections to taking the illegal oaths required at the polls, and urged them to vindicate the freedom of the ballot-box at the state election on October 12th and 13th, and at the presidential election in November.

The State Central Committee issued an address to the voters of Maryland advising every one "to waive his objection to the illegality of the oath, and, if he felt justified in his conscience, to take the oath and vote," for the sake "of the blessings of free government and of the Union."

By this action the seven electoral votes of Maryland were as good as cast for McClellan and Pendleton when last Friday's sun arose. Beyond all controversy the votes of the loyal, Union-loving Democratic and conservative men of Maryland would have outnumbered the votes of Republicans, of office-holders, and of disunionists combined, and left a margin which no plausible frauds could have overcome.

Mr. Lincoln has not dreamed that the Democrats of Maryland would take the oath and vote. Their friends in other states have hardly hoped it, aware as they were of its odiousness, of its rejection in former elections, of the peculiar offensiveness of the oath now to be demanded, prescribed with insolent lawlessness by the Republican majority of the Constitutional Convention, although the oath is itself a part of the very constitution whose adoption or rejection the coming election is to determine. But the action of these Democrats was unanimous. They saw that their only hope of redeeming the nation from the despotic heels which have ground Maryland deepest in the dust, was in the ballot-box, and to the ballot-box they resolved, peacefully, quietly, and nobly, in their united strength, to appeal.

Maryland's seven votes, as we have said, were as good as cast for McClellan and Pendleton.

The only Democratic press in Baltimore—the *Evening Post*—on Friday published the proceedings of the convention, and the electoral ticket there put in nomination was placed at the head of its columns. The Democrats of Maryland were thus to be informed of the proceedings of their leaders; were thus to be informed whom to vote for, in order to secure the seven votes of Maryland for McClellan and Pendleton.

On Friday afternoon, by command of Major-General Wallace, the publication of the *Evening Post* was stopped.

The Democrats of Maryland are now without a daily journal, without the means of expressing their political opinions, without the means of diffusing to voters political information, without the means of advocating the claims of Mr. Lincoln's opponents.

Lives there one American freeman whose whole soul is not fired with indignation at this open, shameless, palpable outstretching of the arm and looking of the fingers of tyranny? Will one Republican journal in all this land refuse to denounce with prompt, unsparing vigor this bold, visible approach of Mr. Lincoln toward the perpetuation of his rule by violence and usurpation?

But some one may say, surely there was a necessity for this suppression of the only Democratic organ in Baltimore, or Mr. Lincoln would not have dared to permit it. We are impatient of arguments from military or political "necessity." We can recognize but one supreme necessity, "Union and liberty, one and inseparable." But we will be patient and recite the facts of this suppression, and then ask upon them the judgment of any honest and patriotic man, though he be Mr. Lincoln's most ardent supporter, if there be any necessity which can account for it, except "the necessity of Mr. Lincoln's reelection?"

The *Evening Post* was established as a daily Democratic newspaper, on the 7th of June last, and has published about one hundred issues. Its conduct has been so prudent that not one complaint has been lodged against it by the very sensitive military commandant of the Middle Department. After the Chicago Convention, it placed the names of McClellan and Pendleton at the head of its columns, and has since advocated with ability and without offense their election. But without an electoral ticket in nomination, such advocacy would have been of no avail. The Democratic Convention met. Its proceedings we have recited. The *Evening Post* published the Democratic electoral ticket but once, and was then suppressed.

Its issue of Friday, containing this ticket, contained also, as every other paper at the North has contained, an account of the recent riot at Cincinnati, where a Republican mob assaulted and fired upon several citizens, women and children, and inflicted some damage upon the office of the *Enquirer*. A copy of this last issue of the *Post* is before us. It contains the *Enquirer's* account of the mob, and also the *Gazette's* account (not conflicting in the main facts, however.) The editor of the *Evening Post* thus conformed, even in the publication of this news, to the requirement of General Wallace's predecessors, viz.: that if a news article was published reflecting upon the administration, both versions should be given, Republican and Democratic. The bulletin boards announced the same news, simply and truthfully. A squad of soldiers, whether ordered by General Wallace or some subordinate to do so, does not appear, took possession of these bulletin boards, carried them to headquarters, whither the proprietors of the *Post* were soon summoned, and whence was subsequently issued the following order, which General Wallace has since positively refused to revoke:

Eighth Army Corps, Middle Dep't, Baltimore, September 30.

Editor Evening Post:

As the surest means of preventing your office being made the subject of violence, you will discontinue the publication of your paper, the *Evening Post*.

By command of Major-General Wallace.

Oliver Matthews, Capt. and A. A. G.

Was there, then, danger to the *Evening Post* of a riot, either from citizens or soldiery? No! Absolutely none. No one will pretend that the bulletin of such a piece of news would excite a riot in Baltimore among her citizens. If there was any danger of a riot, then, it must have been from the soldiers under General Wallace's command. In that case, what was General Wallace's duty? And what sort of a commander must he be if he could not keep his troops in control and obedient to his orders. But there was not the slightest shadow of danger. The testimony of those whose property would have been destroyed by a riot is quite sufficient. They declare that there was absolutely no danger. Several of the most prominent loyal citizens of Baltimore assure us upon their honor that there was absolutely none. Many of the soldiers now in Baltimore bought and read the *Post* habitually in preference to any other paper—but the proof is abundant.

The order for the suppression of the *Post* implies a falsehood, and is bald, shameless, outrageous tyranny. We are assured that it was issued, by the command of the President himself. It is the first move of Mr. Lincoln to prevent the vote of Maryland from being cast for McClellan and Pendleton. The Olustee massacre, where hundreds of brave soldiers were fruitlessly slaughtered in the attempt to secure the three votes of Florida; the rotten-borough scheme by which "the mere creatures of his will" were to get the power of casting the whole electoral vote of several of the rebel states; Mr. Lincoln's veto of the bill for reorganizing the states in rebellion, pronounced even by Wade, and by Winter Davis of Baltimore, "a grave executive usurpation;" "a document unknown to the laws and Constitution of the United States," an act "holding the electoral votes of the "rebel states at the dictate of his personal "ambition," and "inaugurating civil war;" an act of "plenary dictatorial power;" a "studied outrage on the legislative authority of the people;" the sending home of Republican, and the refusal of furloughs to Democratic, soldiers, by which the elections in several states were carried last fall; the same unscrupulous use of military authority by which the strongest Democratic districts in Indiana are now being filled with troops sorely needed in the field; the assessment of office-holders and the black-mailing of all who sell supplies to the government; the peremptory exclusion of Democratic newspapers and documents from the armies of the Union, while Republican documents and Republican newspapers, filled with unretracted slanders against McClellan and the Democratic party, are sent to the army from the halls of the Capitol itself, by tons; these are, and have been, the means by which Mr. Lincoln has been contriving to secure his retention of executive power for another four years. They are fitly followed by the outrage with which Mr. Lincoln has disclosed his plan for cheating McClellan and Pendleton of the seven electoral votes of Maryland.

We have no denunciation to level at this usurper who defiles the chair of Washington. The time for that has passed. We have simply to ask the supporters of Mr. Lincoln if it is their intention to permit him to proceed in the accomplishment of his now clearly revealed purpose. And our language shall give no offense. It shall be the language of those supporters of Mr. Lincoln whom we have already cited, Mr. Wade and Mr. Davis:

We ask if there is to be a free ballot in Maryland, and the free press, and the free speech, and the free political discussion, without which the ballot-box cannot be free?

"If the supporters of the government fail "to insist on this, *they* become responsible "for the usurpations which they fail to rebuke, and are justly liable to the indignation of the people whose rights and security, committed to their keeping, they sacrifice."

"Let them consider the remedy for those "usurpations, and having found it, fearlessly execute it."

As for the Democratic party, it has already considered of these matters and its conclusion is stated in the third resolution of the Chicago platform.

SEND TICKETS TO THE SOLDIERS.

Let every citizen who writes to a soldier in the army inclose in his letter a Democratic ballot. A majority of the soldiers from this state will vote for General McClellan if they get an opportunity. Five-sixths of those who have been enlisted in New-York city, two-thirds of those enlisted in Brooklyn, in Albany, in Buffalo, and half or nearly half of those enlisted in the other cities and townships are Democrats zealously attached to the cause. They will gladly support it by their votes if they are properly instructed as to the method of voting and furnished with the requisite ballots.

"But why send ballots, one by one, to individual soldiers?" For this plain reason: that the army is in the hands of the administration, is hedged about by its political spies and secret agents, whose appointed business is to intercept every kind of Democratic documents, and facilitate the transmission and diffusion of the other sort. The private correspondence of the soldiers is under the protection of law, and may not be interfered with. To inclose a ballot makes no perceptible addition to the weight, and none to the cost of a letter; and is an easy and direct mode of reaching those who are known by their friends at home to belong to the Democratic party.

To facilitate compliance with this important suggestion, we will, in a day or two, publish the law passed by the last Legislature prescribing the manner in which absent soldiers are to vote, together with the proper form of the ballot, the names which belong on it, and directions to enable those interested, in every county in the state, to procure the printed tickets.

MR. PENDLETON'S RECORD.

Though Mr. Pendleton's is the second name on the ticket, and the Vice-President has no function in the government but to preside over the Senate, the Republican journals and orators confine their attacks on the political principles of the candidates to him. This is because General McClellan's political views (from the larger share he has occupied of public attention) are so generally known and so conspicuously invulnerable, that they can neither be misrepresented nor assailed. But the imputation to Mr. Pendleton of principles he does not hold, does not so directly conflict with the public knowledge of their falsity; he is, therefore, singled out for assaults which are damaging only in proportion to their want of truth. His personal character extorts respect even from his fiercest assailants. The *Tribune* has again and again admitted his elevation of character; his statesmanlike ability; his high sense of personal honor; his candor; his culture; his fitness—politics aside—not only for the office for which he is nominated, but for the presidency itself. But he is charged with a steady and consistent opposition to the war, and with having given his whole influence in Congress to obstruct and cripple the government in its prosecution.

Of the falsity of these charges there will be found, in our columns this morning, ample and convincing evidence.

A part of this evidence is the dispatch from Washington communicating the purport of a letter received there yesterday from an intimate friend of Mr. Pendleton, exposing the falsifications and forgeries of an electioneering document disseminated by the Republicans pretending to give his record in Congress.

Another, and in the state in which it reaches us, a more cogent portion of this evidence, is the article from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, embodying a triumphant refutation of the same general charge, when made against Mr. Pendleton, two years ago, in his canvass for Congress. It consists, in part, of a speech made by Mr. Pendleton himself; and the character for honest frankness, which is universally conceded to him by his political opponents, makes him the most suitable exponent of his own views. *"The greatness and glory of our country,"* Mr. Pendleton then said, *"depended upon "the Union; it was worth every sacrifice—* "WORTH MORE THAN PEACE, DESIRABLE AS "PEACE MIGHT BE." The whole burden of the attacks upon Mr. Pendleton is that he is a peace man; this language of his shows what kind of a peace man. In that speech he confidently appeals to his congressional record and votes for the truth of his assertion, that he had given his earnest support to the government in all necessary measures for subduing the rebellion. But he maintained then, as he has maintained since, that force does not exclude conciliation, and that the war should not be so conducted as to inflame and consolidate resistance and defeat its own object.

Mr. Pendleton's speech, of which the substance is given in the article referred to, is as loyal and patriotic as anything that has been uttered during the war; and more true and statesmanlike than anything which any Republican member of Congress has *ever* uttered.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBELLION.

It is very common among the abolitionists at the North to call this a *slaveholders'* rebellion. Nothing can be farther from the fact. Many of the largest slaveholders at the South were, and we believe are still, opposed to the rebellion. The leaders at the South were at first unable to carry a fair majority with them, and were obliged to resort to deception and force in order to get several states to secede. How is it now? Can there be any doubt as to the sentiments of the great majority there at the present time? And what has brought it about? Threats of confiscating their lands, and giving them to northern emigrants, or to their own negroes; the fear of having their own slaves raised to political equality—having the right to vote and control their old masters; and, perhaps more than all, the outrages perpetrated by some of our officers in putting southern white men and women under guard of negro soldiers, as has been often done. Would northern people submit to this?

We reprint below an extract from a speech made by General Blair (brother of the late Postmaster-General) in the House of Representatives, before the Emancipation proclamation was issued. We do not know what General Blair's opinions are now; we give what he thought then:

To superficial observers who believe that the rebellion grew out of slavery, and is, as they term it, a slaveholders' rebellion, when it is known to be true that the non-slaveholding regions of the South are for the Union, it is natural that it should occur to them that the proper course to carry all the non-slaveholders against the rebellion would be to decree emancipation. But a closer scrutiny demonstrates the contrary to be true; such a scrutiny demonstrates that the rebellion originated chiefly with the non-slaveholders resident in the strongholds of the institution, not springing, however, from any love of slavery, but from an antagonism of race, and hostility to the idea of equality with the blacks involved in simple emancipation. This idea among slaveholders was naturally of greater intensity in proportion to the number of slaves about them, and its force in unrelenting Union feeling diminished as we approach the high and mountain regions where the slaves are few. Every man acquainted with the facts knows that it is fallacious to call this a "slaveholders'" rebellion. If such was the fact, two divisions of our army could have suppressed it without difficulty; the negroes themselves could easily put down the two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders; but it is a matter of history that the slaveholders, as a body, were the last and most reluctant to join the rebellion.

The representative men of that interest, like Badger, of North Carolina, Aiken, of South Carolina, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, struggled as long as there was hope against the rebellion, and for the obvious reason that the entire interests of the slaveholders were put in extreme jeopardy. It was the negro question, and not the slavery question, that made the rebellion—questions entirely different, and requiring entirely different treatment; and it is as necessary to understand the distinction to enable us to deal with it successfully, as it is that the physician should know the disease which he is called on to treat and cure. If the rebellion was made by two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders, for the sake of perpetuating slavery, then it might be a complete remedy to extirpate the institution; but if the rebellion has grown out of the abhorrence of the non-slaveholders for emancipation and amalgamation, and their dread of "negro equality," how will their discontent be cured by the very measure the mere apprehension of which has driven them into rebellion?

No wise man desires to increase the number of enemies to the state within the hostile regions, or divide its friends outside. Mr. Lincoln knew that a decree of emancipation simply would certainly have this effect. Such an act he knew was calculated to make rebels of the whole of the none-slaveholders of the South, and at the same time to weaken the sympathy of a large number of the working men of the North, who are not ready to see their brethren in the South put on an equality with manumitted negroes.

To show the spirit of some of our northern ultras, we give the following extract from a speech of Senator Lane, on inaugurating the Washington Loyal League, as reported in Forney's *Chronicle*. The effect of such threats at the South can be easily imagined:

I would like to live long enough to see every white man in South Carolina now in hell, and the negroes inhabiting their territory. (Loud applause.)

It would not wound my feelings any day to find the dead bodies of rebel sympathizers pierced with bullet holes in every street and alley of Washington. (Applause.) Yes, I would regret this; for I would not like to witness all this waste of powder and lead. I would rather have them hung and the ropes saved. Let them dangle until their stinking bodies rot and fall to the ground piece by piece. (Laughter and applause.)

BRANDING SOLDIERS.

In reducing the white citizens of the North to servitude to carry on a war for freeing the negroes, the administration are careful to surround their work with all the appropriate dramatic accessories. Branding human beings like cattle is the most degrading symbol of servitude. The planters of the South used, in some instances (or, at all events, the abolitionists were fond of so representing), to brand their negroes in order that they might identify their human property, if it should run away. White freemen have been subjected, again and again, in various parts of the country, to this last indignity that can be put upon a slave. The Middletown *Mercury*, speaking of a second case in that quarter, shows how the surgeons engaged in the business defend themselves. We copy:

The grand jury of this county, in session last week at Newburg, found bills of indictment against Dr. Boyd, examining surgeon at the provost marshal's headquarters, for the branding of Frederick Burzig and Thomas Andres, of whose case an account was recently given in these columns. We understand that the sufferers also propose to prosecute the surgeon in a civil suit for the recovery of damages.

The surgeon alleges, we understand, *that the* BRANDING WAS DONE IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS FROM THE OFFICIALS AT WASHINGTON, as a precaution against the frauds of bounty-jumpers.

It has been the fashion for abolition howlers of the Beecher and Cheever stripe to exhibit from their pulpits photographs of southern negroes branded by their masters. As a fitting companion to such views, they can now exhibit photographs of northern white men with the "cross of shame" branded upon their backs—put there by order of Abe Lincoln, because those poor men were so unfortunate as to be unfit for duty in the army.

It's all for the negro. While men slain in battle, or maimed, or dying of disease, by the hundred thousand. Other white men, unfit to become food for powder, marked with the cross of shame for life. How long will freemen suffer those things? How long?

These surgeons, acting under orders from Washington, are safe from all responsibility either in a civil or criminal suit. A Republican Congress passed, last year, an act shielding against justice and protecting from penalties all who commit any iniquity or outrage under the order of the President. Here is a specimen of its provisions:

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that ANY ORDER of the President, *or under his authority*, made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion, *shall be a defense* in *all* courts, to *any* action or prosecution, *civil* and *criminal*, pending or to be commenced, for any search, seizure, arrest, or imprisonment, made, done, or committed, or acts omitted to be done, under and by virtue of said order, or under color of any law of Congress; and such defense may be made by special plea or under the general issue.

The Albany *Argus* calls attention to the fact, which should be well weighed by New-York voters, that this act for shielding rogues in office from the just penalties of their crimes, was voted for by Reuben E. Fenton, the Republican candidate for governor.

VOTES IN THE ARMY AND OUT.

Read the following document, showing how Mr. Lincoln is cheating Democratic soldiers of Indiana out of their fair share of votes, and then cast *your* vote for "Honest" Mr. Lincoln if you can:

Fort Negley, Nashville, Tenn., September 30.

To the Citizens of Indiana whom it may concern:

We, the undersigned, members of the Twelfth Indiana battery, in behalf of the Democratic voters of said battery, take this method of informing the public generally how we are treated. On the morning of the 29th instant there came an order to our commanding officer to furlough a portion of his command home to vote. According to his instructions, as he says, *he made the selection of the men that were to go—some forty or fifty in number. Among those selected there was but one Democratic voter, and he is pledged to vote for G. P. Morton*, the Republican candidate for governor; and the officers of the battery tell us if we want to get to go home to vote for our copperhead friends to get some of their friends to do as Governor Morton had done by them.

Now, this is the way that we are treated after

serving our country thirty-three months (and several of us re-enlisted) as soldiers.

The vote of the battery stands about sixty-five for Lincoln and fifty for McClellan; and all we ask is a fair proportion of the vote to go home; or, if they would give us one-fourth or one third of the number, we would be satisfied.

Among the number furloughed to vote, there is one man that is not entitled to a vote in Indiana.

The above is a true and correct statement of facts, to which the undersigned are willing to be obligated.

ALONZO A. CRAIG, of Perry county.
Serg't JOHN SPEAKMAN, of Henry county.
JOHN J. RIPS, of Henry county.
Serg't JAMES B. JACOBS, MICHAEL H. H. DILLON, JAS. M. BURROFF, MATTHEW CARROLL, } of Clark co.
Corp'l JOS. STIMER, PHILLIP BOTWASSER, } of Floyd co.
MICHAEL LAVEY, of Jackson.
WM. KOSANER, of Washington county.
DAVID MESIRE, JAS. P. SAPPENFIELD, } of Harrison.
JACOB BOWMAN, of Indianapolis.

Nevertheless, we do not believe that Mr. LINCOLN, by all his friends, can carry Indiana next Tuesday. He is packing the strongest Democratic counties with Republican soldiers, half of whom would vote for MCCLELLAN, but will not vote against MORTON. We expect that our friends will carry the state in October, but sweep it in November.

BISHOP HOPKINS.

Perhaps no one has lately been more villified and abused by the abolitionists than Bishops HOPKINS; and this for taking the same ground on the subject of Hebrew slavery which MOSES STUART, one of the most learned and most respected of Massachusetts Congregationalists, took in a pamphlet published by him several years ago. Slavery existed (and pretty severe slavery too) among the Jews up to and long after the the time of the Saviour; and if so, slave-holding cannot be a *sin* in itself, or it would have been denounced by the prophets and apostles. No one justifies slavery as a permanent condition of any portion of the human race; and, on the other hand, because we have abolished slavery at the North because it was for our interest to do so, we ought to denounce the South because their eyes were not opened, in the providence of GOD, quite as soon as ours were.

But the views of Bishop HOPKINS and MOSES STUART (although they do not need it with those who know those men) are receiving confirmation from a most unexpected quarter. Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH of England, has recently written a pamphlet on the Bible view of slavery, in which he takes substantially the same view with our northern abolitionists. This work is reviewed in the last number of the *Christian Examiner*, a Unitarian publication of Boston, and which has lately advocated extreme radical abolition views; and this review does not merely insinuate but states directly, that Mr. SMITH has shown great ignorance of the latest and best literature of the subject.

The claim asserted (says this review), and which Mr. SMITH *no where contradicts*, that the Hebrew master had no power over the life of his slave, *is not correct*. If he beat his slave to death, he was liable to be punished, but by *a judge who was himself a slaveholder*. But if he did not die immediately, the master was not punished, "for the servant is his *money*." Slaves of Jewish birth were freed by the year of jubilee; but the *Examiner* candidly admits that the pretension that slaves of heathen birth were freed by the year of jubilee is without any support from any fair interpretation.

The *Examiner* has not at all receded from its former abolition ground, but it has sense to see that any cause is injured by weak arguments, and as its reputation for learning, ability, and for antislavery *orthodoxy* is undisputed, it can well afford to be fair.

ANDREW JOHNSON PRESCRIBES A NEW OATH—THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION TO BE CARRIED BY FRAUD.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON are sowing the seeds of a more fearful civil war than the one which now desolates the country. They are co-operating with each other to defeat the will of the people in the presidential election. The plan was long ago concocted by LINCOLN and his intimate advisers. He first broached it in the re-construction scheme submitted to Congress in his December message. It was so bare-faced a project for re-electing himself by fraud, that a Congress of his own party put a cord around its neck and attempted to strangle it. But Mr. LINCOLN vetoed the bill by proclamation, after the adjournment of Congress, and thus retained this wide field for securing fraudulent votes enough to overbalance a majority against him in the loyal states. It was this brazen veto, in contempt alike of the authority of Congress, the rights of the people, and the freedom of elections, that called forth that masterly and scathing address to the people, known in the parlance of the day as the Wade-Davis manifesto. "The President," such is the language of that able address, "by preventing this bill from becoming a "law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel "states at the dictation of his personal am- "bition." After predicting civil war as the consequence of such a fraud, the address inquires: "And is not that civil war for the "presidency inaugurated by the votes of the "rebel states?"

The method by which this shameful fraud is to be consummated in the State of Tennessee, will appear from a perusal of the oath, which has just been proclaimed by ANDREW JOHNSON as a qualification of voters for presidential electors. By the instigation of LINCOLN, or somebody in his interest, a party meeting was got together in Nashville, which passed resolves recommending the oath; and then the military governor makes official proclamation that polls shall be opened for the choice of electors, and nobody permitted to vote who does not qualify by taking the oath. We copy the resolves and subjoined proclamation:

Resolved, That as a means for ascertaining the qualifications of the voters, the registers and officers holding the election may examine the parties on oath touching any matter of fact. And each voter, before depositing his vote, shall be required to take and subscribe the following oath, viz.:

I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of its enemies; that I am an active friend of the government of the United States, and the enemy of the so-called Confederate States; that I ardently desire the suppression of the rebellion against the government of the United States; that I sincerely rejoice in the triumph of the armies and navies of the United States, and in the defeat and overthrow of the armies, navies and of all armed combinations in the interest of the so called Confederate States; *that I will cordially oppose all armistices or negotiations for peace with rebels in arms until the Constitution of the United States and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, shall be established over all the people of every state and territory* embraced within the national Union, and that I will heartily aid and assist the loyal people in *whatever measures may be adopted* for the attainment of those ends; and further, that I take this oath freely and voluntarily and without mental reservation. So help me God.

Said oath being *prima facie* evidence, subject to be disproved by other testimony.

6. *Resolved*, That the polls be opened at the county seat, or some other suitable place in each county, and the ballot-box be so guarded and protected as to secure to electors a free, fair, and impartial election, and that polls also be opened for the convenience of the soldiers at such places as may be accessible to them.

And whereas, it further appears from the proceedings of said convention "That the military governor of the State of Tennessee is requested to execute the foregoing resolutions in such manner as he may think best subserves the interests of the government."

* * * I do, therefore, order and direct that an election for President and Vice President of the United States of America be opened and held at the county seat or other suitable place in every county, in the State of Tennessee, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November next, at which all citizens and soldiers, citizens of the United States, and for six months prior to the election citizens of the State of Tennessee, who have qualified themselves by registration, *and who take the oath prescribed in the foregoing resolutions, shall be entitled to vote*, unless said oath shall be disproved by other testimony, for the candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I, Andrew Johnson, military governor of the State of Tennessee, do hereunto set my hand, and have caused the great seal of the state to be affixed at this department on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1864.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the Governor.
Attest: EDWARD H. EAST, Sec'y of State.

This disgraceful mockery of the forms of an election, this hideous prostitution of that symbol of republican freedom, the ballot-box, is of a piece with LINCOLN's fraudulent scheme, which his own party in Congress would have killed but for his veto. The essence of the two schemes is the same—the exclusion from the polls of all except the partisans of the administration. The means are also the same—an oath so worded that none but such partisans will take it. The oath prescribed by LINCOLN only required citizens to swear allegiance to his Emancipation proclamation. The oath proclaimed by JOHNSON swears them to "aid and assist" in "whatever measures may be adopted;" which of course includes the Emancipation proclamation and all other absurdities which folly, fanaticism or fraud may invent. They are to swear that they will never consent to an armistice, even though they should become convinced that an armistice would restore the Union; to swear that they will never consent to negotiations for peace, even though satisfied that an honorable peace would be the certain result.

Clearly, this is an oath which is calculated and intended to exclude from the polls all voters who are not partisans of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. The pretended election which is to follow, will be a shocking and shameful violation, not only of decency and law, but of the first principles of republican government. It must move the indignation of every just and virtuous man. If the election should be close, votes enough will be sent from Tennessee to turn the scale. In whatever light it can be viewed, this proceeding is an intolerable outrage. An election for President and Vice-President of the United States, ordered by a military governor, at the request of a party meeting, is only one phase of its absurdity. The people who are thus called upon to vote stand toward the government in the position of alien enemies, as has been decided by the Supreme Court. Those who will participate in the election, under the restrictions imposed, will be but an insignificant minority, a mere handful, of the population. It is known in advance, from the test applied, that they will all vote one way; that is to say, for the person ordering the election and prescribing the test. The only further remark we will now offer on this iniquitous violation of justice, decency, and republican principles, is a significant and pertinent inquiry taken from the Wade-Davis manifesto: "*If those votes "turn the balance in his favor, is it to be sup- "posed that his competitor, defeated by such "means, will submit?*"

McCLELLAN'S CONSTANCY—LINCOLN'S TRIMMING.

There are some jackasses on the stump and in editors' chairs who talk about McCLELLAN's letter of acceptance as a political dodge.

One single, earnest, consistent line of political conviction and practical policy, civil and military, runs through everything McCLELLAN has done or written from the beginning of the war till now.

Read the West Virginia proclamations, the plans of campaigns sent to his subordinate generals, the memorandum to the President, the Harrison's Landing letter, the report, the West Point oration, the Lake George speech, the letter of acceptance, the speech at Orange. All are of one texture, all point to the same end:

The Union at all hazards. War against armies only, and not against populations—a South to be divided by the proffered olive branch—a North to be united by war for, and only for, the Union.

Not one man, not one journal of any standing, dares come forth and assert any inconsistency, any variableness, any shadow of turning in McCLELLAN's judgment on the issues involved in this great rebellion. Right or wrong, from first to last, they have been one and the same. They are summed up in the Letter of Acceptance. The record of his acts is there put concisely into words.

Look at LINCOLN, the shifting trimmer. Not a weather-cock on fifty million barnroofs more inconstant than he. To-day a sop to his radicals, to-morrow a crumb to his conservatives. Read his inaugural and then read his "To whom it may concern" letter. "Honest" Mr. LINCOLN! Who trusts him? What has GREELEY said? What has WADE said? Vote for him, gulls and noddy. But, oh, loyal patriots, vote you for an honest man!

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

We print this morning a full report of the able and convincing speech made by Governor SEYMOUR in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening. Governor SEYMOUR's speeches are always admirable; but he has seldom made one more cogent and impressive than this to which we surrender so much space in to-day's WORLD. It is a document that deserves not merely to be read, but studied and weighed by every thoughtful citizen.

The old theory that a radical was a man who could always tell what he did not like, but never what he did like, is now exploded by miscegenation, in the practice of which the radicals have attained to greater bliss than they ever before dared hope for. The ball set in motion at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street is rolling. South Carolina greets Massachusetts—that is, miscegenetically. In the *Palmetto Herald* of September 29 (an administration paper published at Port Royal, S. C.), we read of a *soiree dansante* given at that place last week by two "leading belles in colored circles," which "was attended by nearly all the *elite* "of their own complexion *and many white "guests.*" The report adds that "the party "was a very *recherche* one, and everything "was in taste." This quite puts the "Twenty-third street gang" in the shade. Miscegenators of New-York, will you calmly yield the palm to the miscegens and miscegenators of the Palmetto State?

DEMOCRATS, BEWARE OF BETTING.

The Lincolnites are resorting to an old dodge for reducing the Democratic vote—more extensive, however, than has ever yet been known, being supplied with unlimited quantities of greenbacks by the administration and the shoddy wire-pullers. Agents have been secretly instructed in every town of the states where the contest is close to induce Democrats, by the offer of extraordinary odds, to lay wagers on the result of the election. The names of all Democrats who fall into the snare are recorded, and on election day they will be prevented from voting, as the Republican detectives appointed to do this work will promptly challenge them. It can readily be seen how the loss of a few Democratic votes in each town in a doubtful state would turn the scale. Supporters of McCLELLAN, PENDLETON, and the UNION, look out for this shoddy trap!

Mr. HORACE GREELEY made a speech at Burlington, (Vt.) recently, in which he used up two hours time, the patience of his audience, and his own wind. Long as the address was, however, it failed to include all the friends of the administration thought he ought to say, for the local Republican paper, in reporting the meeting, significantly adds:

"Hon. L. E. CHITTENDEN followed, at the "main stand, in a stirring and excellent "speech of an hour and a half, *in which he "supplied some of Mr. Greeley's omissions by "a personal vindication of President Lincoln*, "and reviewed General McCLELLAN's career "with able and severe, though just, criti- "cism."

This is a hint to Mr. GREELEY that if he wears Mr. LINCOLN's livery and accepts his pay, he is expected to black the boots, polish the pots, and glorify his master.

HIGH AND LOW PRICES.

The *Evening Post* undertakes to explain the reason for the high prices of the necessaries of life. It is not the war, according to that remarkable journal, which makes the cost of the laboring man's table twice what it was before the Lincoln administration came into power. Oh no! it is not the war, but the price of gold, that has added this burden to the laborer's life.

Now, will the *Post* just drop its demagogism and tell the people what causes the high price of gold? There is one plain fact which every man, woman and child in the land can comprehend. It is this: The cost and burden of living, and of supporting a family, is twice as much under the Lincoln administration as before that set of incompetents came into power. That needs no demonstration.

Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, who disgraces the seat once occupied by DANIEL WEBSTER, made the following statement in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday last:

Wherever you look now in the rebellion, there you find the old Democracy, into which is absorbed John Bell and his followers, arrayed against their country.

Look at individuals; you will find that the larger half, constituting the controlling power of the old Democratic party, is now in arms against their country.

Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, when he made this statement, knew that he was uttering a falsehood, and uttered it for the purpose of stirring up the worst passions of his hearers against their loyal fellow-citizens of the Democratic party, and therefore for the purpose, in so far as in him lay, of exciting civil strife and bloodshed in the loyal states. It is known to all the world that the Democratic popular vote in 1860, in the Northern States alone, was larger than the Republican vote in those states. In the presidential election of 1856, the popular vote stood thus:

Fremont.		Buchanan.	
1,341,264	North.	1,416,310	North.
None	South.	482,835	South.

So that *without a single southern vote the northern Democracy* outnumbered the Republicans in 1856.

In 1852, at the election of PIERCE, the Democratic vote was thus divided:

Northern votes.	Southern votes.	Total.
1,254,421.	345,854.	1,601,274

In other words the northern Democracy in 1852 outnumbered the southern Democracy *a little less than three to one;* and in 1856 a *good deal more than three to one*.

And it is in the face of such facts as these that a person holding a place in the American Senate dares to say in Faneuil Hall that the "larger half of the old Democratic party is now in arms against their country!"

What have honest men said of the danger of official interference to prevent the soldiers of the republic from expressing their minds freely in the coming elections that is not justified by the conduct of the Republican state agent of Ohio in Washington city? This person has published the instructions to the soldiers for voting, and with these instructions, the Republican ticket, congressional and electoral.

This is done in Washington, immediately under the eyes of "Honest Old Abe," who thus directly disfranchises every Democratic soldier sent by that great state into the field. Are the citizens of the United States believed at Washington to be judicially blind, that they cannot see whither these things tend, or morally and politically dead, that they should suffer the republic to drift into ruin in such hands as these?

SEWARD ON DEMOCRATIC LOYALTY.—It is the cue of the Republican organs and stump orators to asperse the character and deny the loyalty of the Democratic party. SUMNER has lately made a speech in this strain in Faneuil Hall; SEWARD's Auburn speech last month was pitched in the same key; the Republican newspapers, big and little, run through as many changes on it as a chime of bells. SUMNER is so steeped in abolition rancor that he may possibly believe it, as his ancestors believed that the innocent Quakers were inspired by the devil; but SEWARD knows better. He consciously lends himself to a very low species of electioneering. In a speech made by him in February, 1861, Mr. SEWARD had the candor to say: "*I know the "Democracy of the North. I know them now "in their waning strength. I do not know a "possible disunionist among them all. I be- "lieve they will be as faithful to the Union "now as they were in the by-gone days, when "their ranks were full, and their challenge to "the contest was always the war-cry of vic- "tory.*"

We commend this just expression of his honest opinion to the present attention of Secretary SEWARD, and of the whole tribe of lesser calumniators who so flippantly denounce Democrats as traitors and rebels.

All the reports from the Army of the Potomac confirm the opinion so often expressed in these columns that the brave soldiers are unswervingly attached to their old commander, General McCLELLAN, and, if a fair vote be allowed, will give him an immense majority in November. The following private letter from an officer who has served in this army since its organization, and has been severely wounded twice, is a fair sample of the letters from similar sources that daily come to our notice:

In regard to General McClellan, I can say with perfect truthfulness that his popularity, increased by the unjust treatment at the hands of the present imbecile administration, is unbounded in this army. The great enthusiasm which greeted his nomination has now settled down to a firm determination to elect him to a position to which, I think, his past successes and unswerving devotion to the Union entitle him. God forbid that I, who have shared the varying fortunes of our gallant army, should vote for a man who is not firmly devoted to the preservation of our Union on a war platform!

The great difference between the two candidates is the manner of carrying on the war. *I know of instances* where this sacrificing and noble army has been led to a bloody field of defeat to satisfy the cravings of political ambition; and I can truthfully assert to-day that General McClellan was never fairly defeated while in command of this army. I have served under him from the time that he took command after the first battle of Bull Run until his victory at Antietam, and I never expect to see again such a noble, self-sacrificing, and gallant general. The army will elect him. Do not be afraid.

Will the *Tribune* please publish this and let its stay-at-home warriors see how the real defenders of the Union talk?

FREMONT's withdrawal has utterly failed to carry over to the support of President LINCOLN the radicals who were enlisted under his banner. They will in great part stay away from the polls. The Germans will half of them vote for McCLELLAN, because they want civil liberty for themselves more than they want abolition for negroes. Even WENDELL PHILLIPS is in the habit of saying that he would cut off his right hand rather than vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

President LINCOLN is a chief magistrate seeking re-election by all means; striving, by abuses of military power, by the subversion of freedom of ballot, of the press, and of political discussion, by the corrupting power of public plunder, by the distribution of offices and spoils, by cunning and by intrigue, to grasp for another term the powers with which in three short years he has almost accomplished the independence of the South and the subversion of the liberty of the North. Can any honest, patriotic man vote to re-elect a man whose own partisans confess these truths?

GENERAL CASS FOR McCLELLAN.—The Republican papers have made much capital out of a falsehood invented by some one of their number, that General Cass would not support the Chicago nominees. General Cass declares for General McCLELLAN in a letter we published yesterday.

Dare the Republican papers republish this letter of one of the oldest of American patriots?

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Thoughts and Actions of the People—A Few More "Straws" Showing the Drift of the Popular Current.

The following is the result of a vote taken in a Masonic lodge of this city a few evenings ago, after the labors of the lodge had closed:

McClellan ... 21
Lincoln ... 1
Fremont ... 1

A vote was taken on the 23d, among the canal-boatmen between Spraker's and Canajoharie, with the following result:

McClellan ... 153
Lincoln ... 32

A vote was taken on one of the trains of the New-York Central road on Saturday, which resulted as follows:

McClellan ... 206
Lincoln ... 134
Fremont ... 9

Of the canal boatmen, who passed through the lock at Spraker's on the 23d, sixty-two were for McClellan and eleven for Lincoln.

Sprakersville, N. Y., which usually gives about ninety majority for the Democratic ticket, is said to be good for one hundred and fifty majority this fall.

On the Batavia branch road of the New-York Central a vote was taken the other day with the following result:

Lincoln ... 18
McClellan ... 30

A vote was taken on the train which left Troy on Saturday morning last (bringing the 5 15 P. M. passengers from Buffalo), and the following was the result:

McClellan ... 114
Lincoln ... 88
Fremont ... 4
Butler ... 2

A Pennsylvania regiment arrived at Washington on Saturday evening. The vote of this regiment, says the *Union*, is as follows, as taken on the cars on the route from Baltimore to Washington:

George B. McClellan ... 745
Abraham Lincoln ... 230
John C. Fremont ... 45

The *Tribune* and the *Times* are falling into such a passion over the election that they are forgetting their parts of speech. The *Tribune* of yesterday declares, with much solemnity, that the "nation *who* votes for Vallandigham's candidate is a nation that has already perished." The *Times* of yesterday, with equal solemnity, affirms that "under the commanders *which* have been found equal to their responsibilities there *has* been no failures of any account."

Journals *who* thus murder the President's English must be under the control of editors *which* are more familiar with contracts than with composition.

EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER, of California, will speak at the rooms of the Democratic Union Association, 932 Broadway, this evening. There will no doubt be a large audience to hear him.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: "We conversed with nine gentlemen who voted for Lincoln in 1860, who declared they would not do it again in 1864."

A McClellan pole was raised at Cortland on Saturday evening. This is the second McClellan and Pendleton pole that has been raised in Cortland since the Chicago nominations, and the enthusiasm of the masses over each event shows that the masses of Cortland county are coming back to first principles.

There was an enthusiastic mass meeting of the friends of McClellan at Scholtsville, Ky., on Thursday of last week. A committee on resolutions was appointed, who reported a series of patriotic resolutions, ratifying and indorsing the Chicago nominations, which were enthusiastically adopted.

Franklin Pressly reached Clay (N. Y.) from Alexandria, on Saturday evening last. He voted for Abe in 1860. He will vote for McClellan next November. He brings the news of a "straw." He belongs to the "Veteran Reserve corps," and one hundred and twelve voted for President the day he come away from camp. Lincoln received twelve, McClellan one hundred. He asserts this result upon his honor.

A vote taken in the Seventy-third New-York regiment, before Petersburg, a few days ago, resulted in 110 votes for McClellan, 11 for Lincoln, and 1 for Fremont.

On the Erie Railway, on the 26th, a vote was taken among the passengers by the 6 P. M. express train from New-York, with the following result:

McClellan ... 62
Lincoln ... 19

The Green Bay, Wis., *Advocate*, which was recently the organ of the "war Democracy" in Wisconsin, again displays at its head the good old Democratic banner, having raised the names of McClellan and Pendleton.

In a stage coach between Windham and Catskill a few days ago a vote was taken among the passengers, and of each person met on the road, which resulted in

McClellan ... 101
Lincoln ... 22

Green County is good for 1,600 majority for Little Mac.

The following is the vote of the Fifty-ninth New-York regiment, taken in front of Petersburg:

McClellan ... 143
Lincoln ... 7
Majority for McClellan ... 136

Hon. O. H. Browning, of Illinois, late United States senator from that state, hitherto a Republican, made a speech for McClellan at Quincy, Ill., on Wednesday. He declared him to be a statesman, a patriot, and the best general this war has produced.

A commander of a Kentucky regiment of veterans, near Atlanta, writes a letter to the Louisville *Journal*, in which he says:

There are but few of my regiment left, after nearly three years' hard service with the front of the army; but I am proud to say that a large majority of those who left are for Little Mac for our next President.

A gentleman who went down to New-York from Rochester, by the express train on Saturday, reports a vote taken on all the cars of that train, giving McClellan a majority of 131. The person who took the vote was accompanied by two other gentlemen, a Lincoln and a McClellan man, to see that it was fairly done.

The country papers which follow implicitly the leadership of the *Tribune* are doing good work for McClellan by copying the extracts from McClellan's West Point speech, which Mr. Greeley indorsed under the impression that the words were those of "the lamented Douglas." The New Haven *Palladium* is the latest example of this gratuitous circulation of Democratic documents.

The following vote was taken on the 10:30 train from Philadelphia for Washington on Monday night.

McClellan ... 110
Lincoln ... 68
Fred Douglass ... 1

Several of the Lincoln votes were under protest, the parties stating that voting for Lincoln would be determined by his action in keeping the present cabinet together.

At a large meeting of the wives of soldiers now in the field, held at Genesee, on Thursday, September 1, 1864, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are rejoiced to hear of the nomination at Chicago of the favorite Major-General George B. McClellan for President of the United States, and we earnestly favor and hope for his triumphant election.

The Washington *Chronicle* complains of a want of energy and spirit among the members of the Republican party.

After the first battle of Bull Run some gentlemen of Cincinnati called on Mr. Lincoln, and one of them, in the course of the interview remarked: "I suppose, Mr. President, you felt some alarm for your safety." "No," replied Mr. Lincoln, "*my cabinet was considerably frightened, but I wasn't scared a hooter.*"

One day last week a vote was taken on the Central Railroad by some rampant Lincoln men with the following result:

McClellan ... 45
Lincoln ... 22

Not satisfied with the result, one of the men proposed to take the sense of the ladies, insisting that they would make up the difference against Old Abe. The result of the canvass was:

McClellan ... 18
Lincoln ... 15

From that time all was quiet on the train through to Syracuse.

The McClellan men of Stafford, Connecticut, raised a flag on Saturday on a hickory pole, and celebrated the occasion with music, a procession, and speeches.

General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, who has fought on nearly all of the battle-fields of the West during this war, has written a letter in which he declares he shall support McClellan, and that General Logan will do the same thing.

A vote was taken on the steamboat running on Seneca lake, on Saturday, resulting, for McClellan 67, for Lincoln 41. Among the passengers were twenty soldiers going to Elmira, all of whom, with a single exception, voted for McClellan.

Hon. A. C. Lippit, of New London, Conn., comes out for McClellan.

The following votes were taken on trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the Albany boat a few days ago:

Train going east:
McClellan ... 64
Lincoln ... 54

Train coming west:
McClellan ... 60
Lincoln ... 60

Hudson river boat:
McClellan ... 100
Lincoln ... 60

At Willard's Hotel, in Owego, on Tuesday evening, twenty-eight persons, including thirteen soldiers, being present, an official from the provost-marshal's office offered a bet, which was taken, that a majority of the party were for Lincoln. The vote was taken with the following result:

McClellan ... 23
Lincoln ... 5

Hon. James B. Parker, of Manchester, N. H., formerly president of the New Hampshire senate, in a recent speech announced that for the first time in his life he felt it to be his duty to support the Democratic ticket in November. Mr. Parker is well known in this city, where he resided from 1851 to 1859. At present he stands at the head of the Hillsboro' county, New Hampshire Bar, and is one of the most prominent financial gentlemen in the state, having heretofore always been an active supporter of the Republican party.

One hundred and fifty of the returned soldiers of the Fourth New Hampshire regiment, who tarried in Manchester, New Hampshire, a few days ago, were outspoken in the expression of their choice for General McClellan for President. It is said that all but three or four of them are in his favor. They report that a large majority of the soldiers of the army under General Grant are also warm supporters of Little Mac.

A private letter from Nashua, New Hampshire, says:

Everything looks well here, and we are very confident of carrying the state. The enthusiasm is all in our favor, and we shall get a great many votes from those who have till recently supported Lincoln.

The following exhibits a very commendable spirit among the chips of the staunch old Democratic blocks of Ulster county.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD:

We, the undersigned young lads, aged from fourteen to eighteen years, are organizing a club called the "Little Mac Club," of Kingston. Its first meeting was held September 9, 1864. We wish you would be so kind as to print something in your paper about us. If you do we will be ever your friends.

C. Belderige, president; H. R. Haynes, secretary; H. Winne, treasurer; W. H. McElroy, representative.

KINGSTON, Oct. 11.

A McClellan mass meeting was held in Richmond, Indiana, last week, and was very well attended. The district is very black Republican in its political tendencies, but many persons who were formerly admirers of Old Abe were present, and declared that they could no longer support him.

The following is the result of a vote taken on Monday last on the Saratoga train to Troy:

McClellan ... 132
Lincoln ... 72

A letter from Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co. says:

The Democracy of this town is actively engaged in preparing for the coming election. We will give a large majority in this township; in fact I don't think there is one hundred Lincoln men here, nearly all the Republicans that voted for Lincoln, will this time vote for General McClellan. We have had several large and enthusiastic meetings. The Democracy have formed a McClellan Club—all pledged to devote the whole of election day to constitutional rights, Horatio Seymour, and General G. B. McClellan. A number of our young men who served under McClellan, are working night and day for their old commander. They do good service for the cause—attend the meetings in the adjoining towns, visit their friends and the people far and near, and relate to them their personal experience and knowledge of the general. The farmers and country people are becoming interested and enthusiastic in the cause of Democracy.

A vote was taken on the North Missouri cars, Thursday, with the following result:

For McClellan ... 80
For Lincoln ... 33
For Fremont ... 3

After the result was announced, five of the Lincoln men changed their votes to Little Mac.

Letter from General McClellan.

The following letter from General McClellan was read at a recent flag-raising at Trenton:

ORANGE, N. J., September 23.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 22d instant, informing me of your intention to raise a flag on Wednesday evening next, in my honor, I am under many obligations to the citizens of Trenton for acts of kindness and welcome extended to me when I returned from the seat of war. For this last proposed mark of confidence and regard, you will please convey to all those concerned in the flag-raising my most sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me in the use of my name in connection with the flag under which I have endeavored to serve my country.

Very sincerely, your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

THE WORLD'S CAMPAIGN SONGS.

The New Yankee Doodle.

Brothers East, and brothers West,
Blent in true communion,
Loving peace, but loving best—
And evermore—the UNION!
Little Man and trusty Pen—
Names we join so handy—
They shall be our banner men,
Yankee Doodle dandy!

We have got a work to do,
For this Yankee nation;
And we mean to put it through
Spite of all creation!
Little Mac, &c.

We by wit, and toil, and skill,
Must save our starry banner;
And, by George and Pen! we will
In the neatest manner.
Little Mac, &c.

Columbia bids us free her flag
From a double treason,
Flaunting South, a bastard rag,
North, a mask of reason;
Little Mac, &c.

Far and wide, War's horrid brand
Sways its red dominion;
We must sheathe it, and one hand
Loose the Dove's white pinion.
Little Mac, &c.

We must bring our brothers back,
Erring but repenting,
Opening to them Honor's track,
And from Hate relenting:
Little Mac, &c.

In our hands, everted swords,
No less keen for sheathing,
And upon our lips kind words,
Peace and Union breathing.
Little Mac, &c.

We have had enough of wool,
Quite too much of shoddy;
We must break up Lincoln's School
With—"Exit Everybody!"
Little Mac, &c.

Little Mac will take the chair,
And prove the better teacher;
Doing justice everywhere—
As bids the Sacred Preacher.
Little Mac, &c.

Swords to ploughshares shall be turned,
And bullets into ballots;
And, evermore, the counsel spurned,
Both North and South—of Zealots!
Little Mac, &c.

O! brothers, let us falter not,
Nor of a doubt be tellin';
All other watchwords be forgot—
In "Union and McClellan!"
Little Mac, &c.

Our foes in Lincoln green are clad,
But we in Truth's blue armor;
They with the lust of Power are mad,
But Right's our only charmer;
Little Mac, &c.

Yet a month, and little more,
All their hordes shall perish;
While we cheer, from shore to shore,
The Georges both we cherish.
Little Mac and trusty Pen,
Names we join so handy;
They shall be our banner men—
Yankee Doodle dandy!

CONNECTICUT ALL RIGHT.

Results of the Late Town Elections—Great Democratic Victories and Gains—The State Right for McClellan.

The more we hear of the town elections in Connecticut, the more encouraging the results prove to have been for the Democratic party. Not only have the Democrats carried a large number of towns which has previously been carried by the Republicans, but they have greatly diminished the majority against them in the towns in which their candidates were not elected. At this rate, the state will go for McClellan and Pendleton, irrespective of the increased Democratic vote which the presidential election will bring out. Of the fifty-five towns already heard from, thirty have been carried by the Democrats, and in the others the Democratic vote is much larger than that of last year. Subjoined are the returns from a number of the towns in the State:

Bridgeport, which has for several years gone overwhelmingly Republican, gives a Democratic majority of 117.

Darby, the first time in fifteen years, elects a Democratic board on the largest vote ever polled.

In Meriden the Democratic gain was 210.

New London gave 343 Republican majority last year. This year it was 211, a Democratic gain of 132.

Norwich gives a Democratic gain of 264 since last spring.

Danbury gives a Republican majority of 175. Democratic gain 62.

In Darien the Republican majority was reduced 34.

Greenwich gives 167, Democratic majority—a heavy gain.

In Portland the Democrats ran three separate tickets and were defeated. The town is good for McClellan and Pendleton in November, the usual Democratic majority being over 200.

In New Britain the Democratic gain was 71.

East Haddam shows a Democratic gain of between 80 and 90.

Middletown last year was carried by the Republicans by 60 majority. This year the Democrats carried it by 46 majority.

Trumbull elected a clean Democratic ticket all through, by about 100 majority.

Andover, last year Republican, this year was carried by Democrats, by 7 majority.

Waterbury gives 225 Democratic majority. Bristol 57 majority, and Trumbull 100 majority.

Ashford elects every Democratic candidate by nearly 40 majority, a large Democratic gain.

Stafford went Democratic by 45 majority. The Republican majority has been gradually cut down in the past two or three years from 150.

The Democrats of Waterbury after a hard fight carried the town by 237 majority.

The following are the towns carried by the Democrats as far as heard from:

Hamden,	Southington,
Wallingford,	Glastenbury,
Cheshire,	Andover,
Branford,	Marlborough,
Waterbury,	Middletown,
Naugatuck,	Haddam,
Wolcott,	Portland,
Derby,	Bethany,
Milford,	Waterford,
Seymour,	Preston,
Oxford,	East Lyme,
Bristol,	North Stonington,
Bridgeport,	Killingworth,
Trumbull,	Southbury,
Newtown,	Greenwich.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS FEEL.

[From the Hartford Press (Rep.), Oct. 4.]

Connecticut is to be carried by work. Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan will not carry it for us. It will not do to depend either on Union victories, nor the justice of our cause, nor any general glow of enthusiasm and good feeling. Enthusiasm is good, hurrahs are good, *but we want votes*. And votes will not go into the ballot boxes without work. The results of the town election is such as to encourage as and to stimulate us. It shows two things. Where the weak spots are, and where the work is to be done; and that the copperheads are at work as they never worked before. Wherever our friends have been at work we find handsome Union gains; where they have been idle we have disgraceful losses. *Everywhere the enemy have shown a united and determined front.* They are fighting this campaign to the death. No more apathy, no more dreamy anticipation of easy victory, but work, work, from now till November.

AN ODE
To the American Flag.

[FROM THE NEWSPAPER OF THAT DISTINGUISHED UNIONIST HORACE GREELEY.]

All hail the flaunting Lie!
The stars grow pale and dim;
The stripes are bloody scars—
A Lie the vaunting hymn.
It shields a pirate's deck,
It binds a man in chains,
It yokes the captive's neck,
And wipes the bloody stains.

TEAR DOWN the flaunting Lie!
Half mast the starry flag!
Insult no sunny sky
With *hate's polluted rag!*
DESTROY IT ye who can!
Deep sink it in the waves!
It bears a fellow-man
To groan with fellow slaves.

Furl, furl the boasted Lie!
Till Freedom lives again;
To rule once more in truth
Among untrammeled men.
Roll up the starry sheen,
Conceal its bloody stains,
For in its folds are seen
The stamp of rustling chains.

MR. PENDLETON'S RECORD.

Speech made by Hon. George H. Pendleton, October 11, 1862—The Government to be Sustained—His Record in Congress—All War Appropriations Voted for by Him.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The following record appears in our paper, issued October 11, 1862. Mr. Pendleton's course has been a consistent one. We invite perusal by all citizens who desire to understand his true position:

MEETING AT READING—MR. PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

The people of reading were determined to have some political discussions this fall. So they called a meeting for last evening and invited Mr. Pendleton to address them. The meeting was large and spirited. The best spirit prevailed. Mr. Pendleton spoke at some length. He was among his old friends and constituents, and he intended to speak to them confidingly and plainly. He said that he believed the present unhappy condition of the country might have been, and ought to have been, prevented by a reasonable and fair compromise during the winter of 1860-'61; that then the tide of madness might have been stayed, and South Carolina would have trodden alone the dreary paths of secession. But when war was commenced by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the threatened attack on the city of Washington, and was accepted by the federal government, he received it as a fact, and was prepared to act in view of its existence. *He had determined to support the constituted authorities of the country in all measures necessary to maintain the government and enforce obedience to the Constitution.* He was in favor of attaining the ends and purposes of the war in the shortest and speediest way. *He was opposed to disunion, whether the demand came from the South or from European nations—the greatness and glory of the country depended upon the Union; it was worth every sacrifice*—WORTH MORE THAN PEACE, DESIRABLE AS PEACE MAY BE. But while the armies are fighting the battles of the Union, they ought to be aided by a corresponding civil administration; by a policy which will divide the South and unite the North; which would encourage the growth of Union-loving sentiments at the South, allay all their apprehensions of injustice and wrong at the hands of those who administer the government, and restore, if possible, their love for the Constitution. He had declared this to be his intention at the very opening of the extra session in 1861—on the 9th day of July and he had executed it to the letter. *He had voted for the men and money asked by the administration. He would continue to do so.* But he had opposed, and would continue to oppose, every infraction of the Constitution. He believed the Constitution was operative in war as well as peace, and he would regard his oath to support it. This was his duty as a man and an officer—this was his hope as a patriot.

Mr. Pendleton alluded to the persistent and malignant misrepresentations of his opinions in the Cincinnati papers. *He called attention to the fact that they pointed out no speech, no vote, no act which was prompted by a desire to harrass and embarrass the government.* Mr Pendleton discussed the Tax law, the emancipation policy of the administration, the profuse expenditure of the public money. The laws must be obeyed—the constituted authorities must be obeyed. A change could be worked only at the ballot box; to this they had a right to appeal, and the opportunity would soon be given them.

MR. PENDLETON'S RECORD.

In the same issue, October 11, 1862, we find the following:

The *Gazette* and *Commercial* have so persistently misrepresented Mr. Pendleton—so constantly affirmed that he has refused to vote supplies to the administration—that there is danger they will begin themselves to believe their statements are true. During the session of 1861-2 there were nineteen appropriation bills passed by the House of Representatives. Mr. Pendleton voted against only one of them, and that was for certain civil expenses of the government, and in no wise connected with its military operations.—(*Congressional Globe*, Session of 1861 2, p. 3,331.) The *Globe* also shows that on the bills presented by the Military Committee, for the efficient organization of the army, regular or volunteer, Mr. Pendleton generally sustained the committee. There is no evidence that in any single case there was any factious opposition. Mr. Pendleton voted against the Tax bill, but during its whole progress through the House he labored to perfect its details, and only voted against it when the House failed to correct its glaring defects. The gross injustice of many of its provisions will speedily appear to the tax-payers. On the 21st of January, 1862, the House passed a resolution declaring the purpose of Congress to levy and collect taxes to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Pendleton voted *yea*.—(*Congressional Globe*, p. 372.)

Union and Peace.

AIR—*America.*

My Country! from thy woes,
From all thy gathering loss,
There comes release!
Yon Banner wide is flung;
Behold its folds among,
Words breathed by every tongue—
Union and Peace.

The Jester jests is stale.
The Zealot gluts his hate,
And spoils the land.
They hear the orphan's cry,
The parent's saddening sigh,
The widow's wail float by,
Yet mocking stand.

What care they that distress,—
That woe and want oppress
A people free?
Free thought they seek to kill;
Prisons with victims fill;
With haughty, lawless, will
Crush Liberty.

Their reckoning day draws nigh;
Aye! Hear the people cry
Tricksters away!
Corruption, weakness, guile,
Misrule and malice vile—
A nation's bane long while,
Give place to-day.

Aye! thunder forth the shout!
Aye! fling the Banner out
Which tyrants shun.
Our Constitution free;
McClellan, Liberty,
And let the chorus be,
THE UNION WON.

Then bear our banner high;
The Union saved—we cry
Let warring cease!
Our Rally-cry shall be,—
Speech, press, and ballot free;
McClellan, Liberty,
Union and Peace.

ATTEMPTS TO INTIMIDATE DEMOCRACY.

How Lincoln's Provost-Marshals Endeavor to Break up McClellan Meetings.

[From the Syracuse Courier, October 8.]

As a sample of the way in which the presidential campaign is to be conducted by Lincoln's hirelings, we may cite the outrage that was attempted to be committed at the Democratic meeting held in Mansard Hall, Oswego, on Wednesday evening. The McClellan Club of that city called a meeting at the place and time above specified, and the speakers announced to address it were Wm. O. Hager, and R. H. Gardner, Esqs., of this city. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, a large number of ladies being among the audience. At a time when the meeting was well under way, a soldier under orders from the provost-marshal, made his appearance at the hall door, with musket loaded and capped, and bayonet fixed, to intimidate the speakers, and break up the meeting. He was met at the door by a policeman stationed there to preserve order, and asked what he wanted, when the brave Lincoln soldier replied insolently that it was "none of his d—d business!" The policeman replied that he must not enter the hall, as his presence with arms would create confusion and excitement, to which the soldier replied that he would "go where he d—d pleased," or words to that effect. The policeman remonstrated with him, and finally, in order to gain admittance or give some excuse to effect his object, the soldier stated that he was in search of a deserter, and must go in. The policeman asked to be informed of the deserter's name, and *he* would arrest him, if to be found in the hall, without any further or unnecessary trouble. This would not suit the *brave* soldier with loaded musket, who was sent to do the bidding of Lincoln's hireling, the provost-marshal, and when he attempted to pass the policeman, that civil officer seized his musket, and a few citizens coming to his aid, the soldier was disarmed and shoved down the stairs back into the street. Finding the resistance offered to the contemplated interference of the soldier at a quiet, peaceable and orderly meeting of citizens assembled in a public hall for the orderly discussion of matters pertaining to their welfare, the provost-marshal ordered up a squad of soldiers from the reserve stationed in front of the hall, who ascended the stairs with fixed bayonets and loaded muskets, and forcibly entered the hall to the order of "cock pieces!" Mr. Gardner, of this city, was addressing the meeting at the time, and the consternation created among the female portion of the audience at the sight of federal soldiers with loaded muskets in their hands, *capped and cocked, ready for murder* at the word of command, may well be imagined. They screamed and clambered over the seats in their fright, and it required considerable effort on the part of their male friends to prevent them from rushing over the galleries and precipitating themselves to the floor below in the sort of wild despair that the sight of gleaming weapons impressed them with. The male portion of the audience in the body of the hall turned about and faced the armed soldiers fearlessly, insisting upon the right of *free speech* manfully. The speaker, Mr. Gardner, who occupied the platform with other gentlemen, took it coolly, and counseled the audience to be quiet, and have no fears. (We do not get our information of this outrageous affair from any of the speakers whose names have been mentioned in connection with the meeting, but from other parties who were at Oswego, and present in the hall at the time. Indeed, we felt rather aggrieved over the refusal of one of the speakers, whom we called upon for information in regard to this flagrant outrage, yesterday, who told us that he had nothing to say about it, but would leave us to glean the facts from the statement that would appear in one of the Oswego city dailies, unsubstantiated by the best citizens of that place. Therefore, that which we publish this morning is gleaned, not from the lips of any of the speakers on that occasion, but from outside witnesses who were present in the hall, a few of whom are citizens of Oswego, who came passengers to this city yesterday, on business, and others are of our own city, who happened to be in Oswego at the time, and knowing that the two gentlemen, before named, from this city, were to speak, dropped into the hall, expecting to stop only a few moments.—LOCAL ED.) The audience manfully faced the pointed steel of the bayonet, glittering in the gas lights of a hall devoted to meetings of citizens, for whose especial purpose it was built, and confronted the muzzles of muskets that were capped and loaded at the order of a provost-marshal, ready to send death and terror into the midst of the hundreds of free citizens who were there assembled in quiet discussion of their dearest rights and privileges. The screams of the terrified women in the galleries mingling with the glitter of bayonets pointed at the breasts of citizens in the body of the hall, did not for a moment deter the brave Democracy of Oswego, because when dangers threaten that is the moment when they stand by the helm, to protect those exposed to the storm. The provost-marshal threatened because he was bent upon breaking up the McClellan meeting—yet defiance from civilians and freemen was the only weapon leveled at the pusillanimous hireling of an imbecile government made up of fools and blood-thirsty scoundrels. The speaker, who was interrupted by the appearance of an armed band of soldiers, who have, in this instance, disgraced the uniform that was once entitled to so much respect, paced the platform with perfect coolness and self-possession, thus aiding in calming the fears and giving assurance to the frightened ladies in the galleries, who had never witnessed such a scene of terror as that inspired by the valiant provost-marshal and his loaded muskets before! This Lincoln scullion is of a piece with Beast Butler, of New Orleans notoriety, or Haynau, the Austrian women-whipper, the former of whom, however, has left a more putrid reputation from his indecent and proffered insults, as well as cruelty, toward the helpless women of a city left entirely to the control of his evil eye. But the attempt to break up the Democratic meeting at Oswego proved a signal and decided failure. With five minutes time to withdraw his armed band from the hall or take the consequences, he made up his mind that discretion was the better part of valor, and the soldiers, with their loaded muskets and glittering bayonets, that seemed a moment before to invite the stain of the blood of civilians, left the hall before the determination of unarmed citizens, cowed and beaten by the potent weapon that always marks the freeman—free speech and no toleration of military despotism. We await the accounts of this high-handed military outrage, by the provost-marshal of Oswego, in the papers of that city, which have not reached us up to the present writing, when we may feel disposed to return to the subject.

A Pretty Man to Call Democrats "Traitors."

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE'S RECORD.

[November 9, 1860.]

If the cotton states shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, WE INSIST ON LETTING THEM GO *in peace*. The *right* to secede may be a revolutionary one, but *it exists* nevertheless. * * We must ever *resist* the right of any state to *remain in the Union* and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To *withdraw from the Union* is quite another matter. *Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep them in.* We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to another by bayonets.

[November 26, 1860.]

If the cotton states unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. *Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence—contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based.*

[December 17, 1860.]

If it [the Declaration of Independence] justified the secession from the British empire, of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it should not JUSTIFY the secession of five millions of southerners from the Union in 1861.

[February 23, 1861.]

Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO FORWARD THEIR VIEWS.

[Before the Battle of Fredericksburg.]

We believe that should they [the rebels] be successful, and we defeated, in the general results of the campaign now opening, impartial third parties will say that we ought to consent to peace on the best attainable terms!

Whether we shall take that counsel, or *renew* the struggle as a united people, who have come to understand, and to accept, its real character, and the *cost* and *suffering* involved, events will determine.

But we believe the time *will* come—we do not say how soon, as that must depend on the results of the conflicts yet future—when the great powers of Europe will *mediate*—not by blows or menaces, but by representations—against a continuance of the struggle, as *fruitless, wasteful butchery*, and urge a settlement, in the interest of humanity and of commerce.

THE TIMES.

CHAPTER I.

A million of men taken from the field of labor for the field of battle!
War! War! War! Blood! Carnage! Free Negroes to compete with White Labor!
Debt, Taxation and Demoralization! the Constitution trampled upon—the "Union as it was" sneered at!
Martial Law throughout the whole country declared by proclamation!
The Habeas Corpus suspended—the civil law superseded.
Military arrests frequent in all the States!
Freedom of speech and of the press only exercised at the risk of imprisonment and death! All kinds of meat sold in the market are taxed under the excise law! The customers to pay the tax! Every thing is taxed, down even to a box of matches, on which the tax is equal to one-third the cost!

You are taxed on all you eat, on all you wear, on all you own—on beef, mutton, veal, pork, dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, houses, lands, carriages, and on business transactions. You can't get married without paying a tax on the license; and your children will all be taxed just as you are, when they are old enough.

CHAPTER II.

Look at the effect of this war and consequent taxation in regard to the cost of living. Mark the contrast with the prices we paid under *Democratic rule.*

GROCERIES.

Democratic Price. Per lb		Abolition Price. Per lb.	
Teas	40a50c	Teas	$1.00a$1 50
Sugars	8a 9c	Sugars	2[illegible] 30
Coffee	14a16c	Coffee	65
Nutmegs	[illegible]a56c	Nutmegs	$2.00
Pepper	8a 9c	Pepper	65
Allspice	6a 8c	Allspice	60
Cinnamon	20a22c	Cinnamon	$1 00

DRY GOODS—DOMESTIC.

Per yd		Per yd	
B'wn Sheetings	5½c	B'wn Sheetings	65c
Prints, Calicoes, etc	5½c	Prints, Calicoes, etc	49c
Bleh'd Muslins	5½c	Blch'd Muslins	75c
Canton Flannels	10c	Canton Flannels	9[illegible]c

FOREIGN.

Per yd.		Per yd.	
Delaines	15½c	Delaines	75c
Dress Goods	25c	Dress Goods	8[illegible]c
Velvets	$2 50	Velvets	$12 00

RAW COTTON, ETC.

Per lb		Per lb.	
Cotton laps	18c	Cotton laps	$1 75
Wadding	40c	Wadding	2.20
Carpet chain	20c	Carpet chain	1.10
Lamp wick	20c	Lamp wick	1 50

METALS, ETC.

Per lb.		Per lb.	
Lead	6c	Lead	32c
Antimony	13c	Antimony	75c
Block tin	31c	Block tin	9[illegible]c

COAL,

of which the poor man's fire consumes as much as that which blazes in the rich man's parlor—in former days could be had for four or five dollars; it now costs fourteen and fifteen dollars a ton.

CLOTHS.

Per yard.		Per yard.	
Satinets	45a55c	Satinets	$1.75

BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, etc., have increased from 100 to 150 per cent.

DRUGS have increased in price on an average of 200 per cent.

TOBACCO—Manufactured cavendish tobacco has risen from 85 cents to $1.25 per pound.

CIGARS have advanced from $30 to $60 and $200 per thousand.

FOREIGN STATIONERY, since the scarcity of specie, has risen 50 per cent.

Here, good people of the state, you have a true, faithful representation of what we are paying for an abolition war.

CHAPTER III.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE—DO YOU ASK?

Why, if you like the picture, if Lincoln's abolition times please you, in the name of all the robbers of the treasury; in the name of the shoddy and horse, and ration contractors; in the name of all the thieves who are interested in prolonging the war and ruining the nation,

VOTE THE ABOLITION TICKET!

Vote for every abolitionist on the ticket—they are all of the right stripe—all pledged to stand by Abe Lincoln, free negroes, a long and bloody war, increased debt and taxation, and a long continuance of such "times" as we have now on hand. But, IF YOU DON'T LIKE THESE THINGS, IF LINCOLN'S ABOLITION TIMES DON'T PLEASE YOU, the remedy is in your own hands—and we advise you to apply it.

VOTE THE FULL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Vote every man on it from Congressman down to constable, and wipe out at once and forever the thieving, hypocritical, canting, ranting, treasonable, blasphemous, free-nigger debt and tax abolition party.

CHAPTER THE LAST.

FARMERS! MEN OF THE RURAL REGIONS! This abolition business has MORTGAGED your farms forever to the rich men of this country and Europe, for every penny the lands are worth; and you will have to pay the interest of this mortgage annually, in the form of heavy and ever increasing taxes. This, in addition to the chances of being yourselves, or of having your sons or relatives, dragged away by the DRAFT, to meet danger and perhaps death, on the battle-field! All, in set loose upon the country a parcel of brutal Africans, who, for all they can ever hope, either here or hereafter, are better off in their present homes than anywhere else in the world, or than they would be in Africa itself. Lincoln says he will listen to no proposition of peace that does not include setting these negroes free.

FINALLY.

LABORING MEN: Have your wages increased in proportion to the advance in price of groceries, dry goods and provisions? Answer the question yourselves—we leave it to you. Capitalists, speculators and government plunderers are growing richer on abolition war. Are you? Answer again. Would a change hurt you? In fact, don't your circumstances urge you to try a change? We have no doubt you will say yes. Well, then make the change—you can do it, and we think you will do it.

Jordan C. Mccelay, a native of Okolona, Miss., was executed at Nashville on the 30th for having committed five murders at different periods, and several robberies while acting as a guerilla. He was over six feet in height, and a very powerful man. After the bolt was drawn it was discovered that he was resting with one foot on a plank beneath the scaffold. This was removed, but the fall was not then sufficient, and he was strangled to death. Previous to his execution he said:

"I am a Confederate soldier, have been a Confederate soldier and will die a Confederate soldier. I have been true to my country, have never disgraced it by any of my acts, but I have been found guilty, and condemned to suffer. Had I been allowed, I could have produced witnesses to prove my innocence, and that I never left my command, and, up to the time of my capture have been a faithful soldier, acting under the orders of my superior officers. I have been tried as a citizen of Tennessee. I am not one; I am a native of Okolona, Mississippi."

A number of the Seventy-sixth Ohio volunteers, in an address to the soldiers in the army respecting their duty at this crisis says:

If we would save our country, we must fight armed rebels, and not waste our time and strength in fighting among ourselves. We must fight for the government, independent of all party or sectional principles; and that is not all; we must have united statesmen to guide and direct our national affairs who will be governed by United States laws. Such a man is Major-General George B. McClellan. If he had been willing to fight for the abolition of slavery, regardless of all United States laws, he would this day have been the most popular man in the so-called "Union" party. But he chose to fight for his country—to fight for the Constitution and laws of the United States—to fight for the preservation of the government; and what thanks does he get for what he has done? He is branded as a traitor by the party who call themselves "Union" men, but who, at the same time, would rather see our nation sink to the most degraded form of a monarchy than to see one government restored to us as it was handed down by our forefathers, who fought for it and made it what it was—the best and most liberal form of government that ever existed.

IMPORTANT TO THE RELATIVES OF SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BECOME PRISONERS OF WAR.—The United States Sanitary Commission obtains for the wife, or (if she is dead) the guardian of minor children, or (if there is neither wife nor minor child) the widowed mother, all the pay that may be due to any officer or soldier now a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. The process is simple, and the work done is without charge. Application can be made, either in person or by letter, to the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, 244 F. street, Washington, D. C., stating particulars, when blanks will be furnished, and all necessary information given.

A great many side hits are being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same-sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

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They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
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They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.

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It will oppose every enemy to

THE UNION,

whether armed in rebellion at the South or insidiously planting the seeds of disunion and essential disloyalty at the North.

It will oppose every violation of

THE CONSTITUTION,

which is the only hope and bond of Union, and our only authority for exhorting or compelling the allegiance of the South.

It will oppose every infraction of

THE LAWS,

in high places or in low, by reckless and misguided partisans, or by the administration which has been their example.

It will fearlessly exercise the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, it will constantly uphold and defend FREEDOM OF SPEECH and FREEDOM OF THE BALLOT.

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